PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,414—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LEADING MILK IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Adon with.	Tons.
18th Feb.	CALEDONIA ...	7558		
25th "	PERSIA ...	7951	BRITANNIA ...	5035
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA ...	10513		
11th "	ARCADIA ...	9033	MONGOLIA ...	9005
18th "	ARABIA ...	7993		
20th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	OCEANA ...	6010
1st April	PERSIA ...	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA ...	9033	MARMORA ...	10500
12th "	EGYPT ...	7914		
22nd "	PENINSULAR ...	6294	CHINA ...	7915
29th "	CALEDONIA ...	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA ...	9033	MOLDAVIA ...	9600
12th "	MACEDONIA ...	10513		
20th "	PENINSULAR ...	6294	VICTORIA ...	6523
27th "	ARABIA ...	7993		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES;

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905,
YARRA	4,955	Sellier	23rd March 1905,
NERA	6,307	Chevalier	20th April 1905,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	X	3rd March 1905,
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	21st March "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 710 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 950.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MARSILLA	J. Thompson	5091	20th	February
ARABIA	G. Read	3536	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hale	6716	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	32nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3569	18th	May.
MARSILLA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and other useful information for Travellers, sent free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No, 14 Shed, at 4 p. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 21th February,

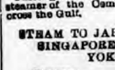
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 25th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th February, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G. Ghezzo		4,194	1st March 1905,
IMPERATOR ..F. Mosca		4,119	1st Apr. 1905,
IMPERATRIX G. Ghezzo		4,194	1st May 1905,
IMPERATOR.. F. Mosca		4,119	1st June 1905,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	6th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Polleani	7,488	20th Mar. 1905
† IDRIA	F. Crogietto	5,995	6th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de stabile	6,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,786	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 691

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb, 1905,

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR ... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE ... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

A WEEKLY RECORD OF THE GAME

(TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY).

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Rs. 12 PER ANNUM (with Postage)
OR ONE RUPEE PER MONTH,
Subscriptions are now being registered.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Prospectus and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅞ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅞ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅞ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian), ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose), BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTEUA DE OHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay. **AGUE SPECIFIC.**

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

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Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

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ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, by the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death, or in			Age next Birthday.
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	32 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	33 14	31 12	64 6	47 8	37 12	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 15	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 13	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 9	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 9	32 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 1	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 11	39 5	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 8	47 2	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 3	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 8	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 3	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12		46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 8	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The Life. Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this period being about the same at most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 20-11.

NO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether [illegible] by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences [illegible] to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, [illegible], low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, family troubles, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, nightly emissions, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various functions of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, [illegible] apprehensions, all painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting diseases, night sweats, and all phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bringing to the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening waste, stays discharges, [illegible] losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all kinds of poor-ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it taken into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, [illegible] glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightliness, &c. &c. [illegible] treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings [illegible] symptoms, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, [illegible] improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing [illegible] spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off [illegible] manufacturer, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Each genuine bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" [illegible] on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Inland Revenue Commissioners. Infringements of this [illegible] proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the cause, most scientific and effectual means of self-cure, ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of married life. It also treats on urinary derangements, stricture, [illegible] Every sufferer should fill in and send a list of his complaints. Post free six penny stamps. "English or Colonial." NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, N.C., and of Agents for Colonies and Foreign Medicines. Price 10 stamps Post Free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

CONTINUED PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

THIS AFTERNOON, AT 4. THIS EVENING, AT 9-15

TO-DAY DOORS OPEN 3-15, PERFORMANCE AT 4.

MATINEE,
MATINEE, CHILDREN
MATINEE, HALF PRICE,
MATINEE, Gallery Excepted.
MATINEE.

THE SAME SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME AS IN THE EVENING.

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY, TO-DAY, AT 4. TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15.

AUSTRALIA'S GRANDEST AND BEST AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist

HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

PRICES.	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and Front Circle	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Box Office at:—SUNDY & Co,
Where Plan is now on view.
HAL GEORGE, Representative.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FROM 20TH February, 1905, Nos. 101 and 72 DOWN LOCALS will START from VICTORIA TERMINUS, at 10-6 and 17-5 respectively and Nos 42 and 71 UP from KALYAN and KURLA respectively at 8-43 and 17-16 and run to SLIGHTLY ALTERED TIMINGS at intermediate stations. For details see Public Notices exhibited at stations between Bombay and Kalyan.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 16th February, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and advices of the transaction with the latter requested Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No 33, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of February, 1905, at 2-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1904.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint or re-elect a Director.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERSHAW P. NANAVATY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th January 1905.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED fro a Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1905 to Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1905, both days inclusive.

THE COLLEGE,
CAVERSHAM HEIGHTS, OXON.
Principal,
The Rev. W. DUNCAN STANDFAST,
Head Master,

F. R. STANDFAST, M. A., Hons. London a Universi ; Barrister-at-Law, and a well qualified Staff of Assistant Masters. The Principal has been particularly successful in passing gentlemen for the Army, Navy, Indian Civil Service, Law and other Public Examinations.

The preparatory department is in charge of the Daughter of an Army Officer.

A thoroughly sound Education is assured, and every comfort in the well appointed home of the Principal.

Very healthy situation within one hour of London. Prospectus on application to THE PRINCIPAL.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS LIMITED.

RE-DEBENTURE DEED, DATED 5TH DECEMBER, 1890.

THE SALE of the MILL PREMISES pursuant to the abovenamed Deed and to the powers vested in the Trustees by such Debenture Deed will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1905, at 3 P. M., by Messrs. Menzies and Co., Auctioneers, at their Room, 25 Hummum Street, within the Fort in the City of Bombay. Printed particulars and conditions of Sale are ready and they may be had on application at the offices of the Undersigned. Dated this 8th day of February 1905.

NANU, HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, OLD LANCASHIRE BOILERS AND OLD FILES, &c., &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1905, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper, at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more Material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st Jan. 1905.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

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TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.N.A., Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the Papers, on receiving 2 1-2-0 to above address:

Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions, Marine Engine Cards with "Instructions"
Set Examination Questions and Answers,
Special Note and Examples,

Part of the Course will be allowed to those who ATTEND Lectures previous to going up for EXAMINATION.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

PROFESSOR, W. H. SHARP, M. A., will DELIVER a LECTURE, at the Institute, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd February, 1905, at 8 P. M. SUBJECT —"THINGS JAPANESE," illustrated by Magic Lantern Slides.

Members, their Families and Friends are cordially invited to be present.

W. WILKIE DEANS,
Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Oriental Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, 1905, at 1-30 P.M.

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect and confirm Directors and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to 28th February, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th February, 1905.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY during the official year 1905-06 of Cloths, Puttees, White and Khaki Drill, braid, Leather Articles, Gold laces, Embroidered badges, and Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will be opened at 12 NOON, on 31st March, 1905.

Forms of Tender and Schedules will be available on application at the office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore on and after the 1st March, 1905, at Re. 1 per set.

H. R. MARRETT, Lt.-Colonel.
Director of Army Clothing.

Alipore, 13th February, 1905.

THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1905, at 2-15 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1904.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect a Director in the place of Mr Lalbhai Dajpatbhai who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th—To consider any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th February to 6th March 1905, both days inclusive

By Order of the Board
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1905.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1905, at 9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony. Secretary.

3rd February, 1905.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

BAI VELBAI, (widow of KESSOWJI PRAGJI), late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant.
JULIE GRANJON, (widow of Conductor OWEN GRANJON), late of Karachi, European inhabitant.
ANTHONY PHILIP D'S SOUZA, a Cutter, late of Bombay Christian inhabitant.
MANUEL FRANCIS VALLES, late of Dadar, Christian inhabitant.
JOHN HICKEY, late an employe of the Bombay Port Trust.
D. E. CRAIG, late in the employ of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, Bombay.
SALVATORE GALLOCCIA, late Assistant Manager Messrs. Grandon and Coy, Bombay.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith all claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of the advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Ag. Administrator-General
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay.
10th February, 1905.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD AT TRINCOMALEE.

IMPORTANT LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

BY ORDER OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned Naval Victualling, Medical and Works Department Stores WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at His Majesty's Naval Yard, Trincomalee, on MONDAY, 27th February next, and following days, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:—

Large and valuable stocks of Timber and Timber materials comprising—Teak, iir and oak Dantzic elm, English and Canada, mahogany, pine, New Zealand, deals spruce and deck, spar Oregon and Norway hard masts, lignum vitæ etc, etc, etc.

Powerful yard Steam Launch 52½ feet long, 40 h. p. in perfect working order.

Water tank to carry 15 tons fitted with Lift and Force Pump.

Lighter built of teak to carry 110 tons.

BOATS,		
Gig	24 feet	1 No.
1st	26 "	1 "
"	27 "	1 "
"	28 "	1 "
Skiff	18 "	1 "

With necessary fittings.

Countermining Launch (new) 42 feet 1 No.
Countermining Launch (old but 1 No. (newly sheathed.)
Cutter harbour service, 30 feet, 1 No.

FIRE ENGINES.
(In working order)

1 Valiant steam by Merryweather,
2 Manuals.
Machine pile-driving.
Set of boring tools,
Lathe, turning and screw cutting.
Weighing Machines.
Steel yards.
Epong's Patent Fire Extinguishers 10 No.
Timber Waggons,
Hospital ambulance carriage.
Yard carts, Trolleys, wheel-barrows, etc.
Ash hoists with stocks, 17 No. ranging from 18 to 80 cwt,
Chain cable, over 700 fms ranging from 1" to 2 1/8, together with gear, such as shackles, etc.

GUN MOUNTINGS.

4 Vavasseur, 2 No.
6 pdr Frame stand, 1 No.
Tubes, brass, for Boilers,
Oil, cocoanut, 3,500 galls.
Oil, ginnelly, 2,000 galls.
Lamps and Lanterns.
Cotton in bale.
Tar.
Pitch.
Cement.
Tallow.
Iron casks,
Grapnels
Torpedo poles and gear.
Old cordage.
Old flags and bunting.
Old tents.
Zinc sheets.
Old leather and Canvas hoses
Fit saws.
Miscellaneous tools, &c.
Old coal, sacks and shovels.
Winches, portable large, 3 No.
Old iron.
Old metal.

Residential and Office Furniture of all kinds, including beds, bedding, almirahs, chairs, lounges, bookcases, desks, card ty, tables, glass, crockery, cooking utensils, desks, knee-hole tables, copying press, stools, etc etc

Provisions, etc, including quantities of salt pork, salt beef, preserved beef, preserve potato, coaling, oxtail soup, macaroni soup and vegetable, port wine, tobacco, oatmeal, chocolate, pumps, funnels and measures copper, seaman's razors, etc, etc.

And also a quantity of Hospital Furniture, miscellaneous drugs and medical stores.

&c., &c., &c.

Conditions of sale will be as follows:—

Twenty-five per cent. to be deposited on the lots being knocked down. The balance to be paid and lots removed within nine days of date of sale without fail otherwise purchasers will be liable to loss of sums deposited. The stores can be viewed on the mornings of 24th and 25th February, and also on the morning of the sale.

M. W. MILLETT.
Naval Store Officer,
and Officer in charge of the Naval Yard.

H. M. Naval Yard, Trincomalee, 23rd January, 1905.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... "	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND "	9 850,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... "	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dairen, Hankow, Hong Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Soanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 13 to Rs. 95 each.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Prices:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomad Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 135, Main Street, Poona.

WANTED ENGLISH NURSE for two children aged 15 months and 3 years, to go to Switzerland in March for two months and return to Malabar Hill, State age, wages, give references Box No. 2014 F Care of this paper.

WANTED a EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, capable of Managing a Branch. Pay Rs. 200 an. First-class starters. Apply to J. C. BECHTLER SON & Co., Allahabad.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box" No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE students going up for Matric, P. E. or L. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for school pupils. Apply to Box "No 1201 A. Advt. Dept." "Bombay Gazette."

LIFE INSURANCE.—The advice of Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is available, without charge, to all Naval, Military, and Civil officers, as also to Members of the Bar, and of all other professions, on the conditions stated in his pamphlet, copy of which can be found in most Mess Libraries, or will be sent free on application. 42 Leinster Gardens, London W.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co. to-day.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Piano and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—Chaukis, No. 6.

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to H. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Get up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior Paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the G. I. P. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Steamship Companies &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, patronised by the Officers of the services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Messes. Specially First-Class domestic and dancing-class servants, for whom we guarantee, free, Bombay, 1st, 2, and Mufasil 1st, 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Oriental Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of Eastern Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; Sterling Subscription 12s. 16 per year including postage.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal, by Graham Sandberg, C. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Pottage and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-2-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Shut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Sandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers to ordinary as is excellent for the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates. Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY Consisting of important Books on Medicine, Diseases, Surgery etc., and General Literature, belonging to the Late Dr. BURJORJEE FRAMJEE LALEE.

Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public auction on THURSDAY the 23rd February, 1905, at 2 p.m. at their sale Rooms No. 4 Forbes and Medows streets, Fort, a most valuable Library of the Late Dr. Burjorjee Framjee Lalee, consisting of very important books on the practice of medicine diseases of women and children skin, heart, nervous system & general diseases, science and art of surgery, &c. Volumes of Lancets, practitioners, medical reviews, the British Medical Journals, the London Medical Records, the medical annuals, Therapeutic Gazette, and books and novels by eminent authors, Scott, Cowper, Dickens, Smiles, &c. and 4 Cupboards.

Books are on view and Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1905.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those regarding RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital force that sustains the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims,
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PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London,
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BOLLINGER,	Ay,
GIESLER & Co,	Aviss,
JAMES HAWKER & Co,	Plymouth,
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London,
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J. SACCONE, Ld,	Gibraltar,
COSSART, GORDON & Co,	Madeira,
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co,	Oporto,
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WARRE & Co,	Oporto,
VAN-ZELLERS & Co,	Oporto,
WOODHOUSE & Co,	Marsala,
LEACOCK & Co,	Madeira,
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O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d'Or,
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JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth,
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Voslau,
JAMES CATHCART & Co.,	Leith,
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co,	Leith,
JOHN CRABBIE & Co,	Leith,
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to be impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
EOZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by the ELECTRO BELT and SUSPENSORY for MEN, as VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS. CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, 38, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C. (Next door to the Pantheon.)

M. D. URABIN,
GLASS WORKS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

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TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

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LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel, de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams Suasively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

BEWARE OF CHEAP COVERS

DUNLOP TYRES

(STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)

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WOUNDS AND SORES.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels, Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

"I have derived benefit from your Acoridine." (Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine." (Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
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FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Bombay mails of 4th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £93 1-2 = unchanged
3 do. Rentes ..... £99 3-4 = — 1-4
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £108 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Reduced ..... £96 1-16 = + 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... " 23 1-16 = — 1-8
2 months hence ..... " 27 11-16 = — 1-8
Spot in New York ..... " 61 1-4 = — 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... " 25'12 1-2 = — 1
Berlin ..... " 20'45 3-4 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... " 4'81 3-8 = — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
4 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-8 per cent = + 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-2 per cent = + 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £135,000
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs 2,90,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.
Transfers on Calcutta Rs.2,50,000 at 1s 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 8,00,000 at 1s 4 1-8d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 7-8 J.-F., sellers firm

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-4 sellers

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 3-4 J.-F. sellers
White Karachi 30 3-4 J.-F. sellers } firmer
Red Karachi 29 3-4 J.-F. sellers

RAPESEED—
Brown 32 3-4 F.-M. buyers firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 3-8 F.-M. done easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-4

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Wagner, Scindia and Imaum.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000. Spot 4'17. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 2,000. Imports 11,000. Futures closed quiet.

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April	April-May
3'59	4'01	4'03
— 2	— 2	— 2
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4'03	4'05	4'06
— 1	— 1	— 1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'06	4'06	4'05
— 3	— 3	— 3

Receipts at U S Ports 13,000
Do. last year 8,000
Exports to Great Britain 21,000
Do. Continent 22,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 7'50 + 5
Futures, month of March ..... 7'41 + 10 *
Do. do. July ..... 7'49 + 10

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7 1-2 unchanged.
Futures, month of May ..... 7'37 + 13
Do. do. Aug. ..... 7'45 + 15
Tone at close ..... firm.
* Advanced owing to light interior movement.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 16th February, 1905 :—

Cotton	13,051 bales.
Wheat	18,51 cwts.
Linseed	10,460 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,402 "
Gingellyseed	11,023 "
Poppyseed	nil "
Groundnuts	1,682 "
Castorseed	911 "
Rice	8,177 "
Myrabolams	2,174 "
Cottonseed	7,471 "
Mowrassed	nil
Gram	1,336 "
Jowar	7,910 "
Maize	90 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 17.
COTTON.

ADVICES received from home during the past week have shown a slightly steadier tendency. In America the markets were closed on Saturday and Monday on account of holidays for the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday in New York. On re-opening on Tuesday there was a slight advance, owing, we are informed, to light interior movements, and to-day there is a further advance advised for the same reason. Mail advices confirm the report that a syndicate has been formed to keep back two million bales for higher prices, and up to the present time, they have succeeded in doing, so. It remains to be seen at what price they will let go their holdings. In the meantime this large stock must hung over the market and be a drag on any decided upward movement. Liverpool prices have fluctuated and close about the same as last week.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Feb. 10th	4'09	7'70
" 11th	4'05	closed
" 13th	4'12	Do.
" 14th	4'06	7'70
" 15th	4'17	7'75
" 16th	4'17	7'80

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, March-April, and New York, March :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Feb. 10th	3'97	7'22
" 11th	3'93	closed
" 13th	4'03	Do.
" 14th	3'97	7'31
" 15th	4'03	7'31
" 16th	4'01	7'41

In Bombay we have to report a steady market throughout the week. Some very erratic fluctuations occurred in the Broach Sutta bazaar and very large lines were reported early in the week. Moderately heavy sales of Fine Broach, by European houses, at about the same price as Good Broach, caused an easier feeling. There should be a great deal of excitement in this market next month, when tenders will be made, and it will be interesting to note how much actual cotton will be weighed over, against the large speculative purchases at prices, which already show a fluctuation of over Rs. 90 per candy. There is still a margin of about four weeks before any actual tenders can be made against these Sutta sales, and if firm markets are reported from the other side in the meantime, we may see much higher prices in our local Bazaar. If, on the other hand, a Bear movement takes place in Americans, sellers will probably be tumbling over one another to get rid of their purchases.

With regard to other descriptions of cotton, there has been a steady enquiry throughout the week. Bengals are falling off in quality and there are free buyers against previous sales. We understand that the mills are giving an extension of time into April and May, against February-March purchases to a moderate extent. For Oomra descriptions there are good buyers for export to Japan and also for local mill consumption. Supplies are increasing in the up-country markets. Receipts of Dholleras are very small, and it is generally reported that the Ahmedabad mills are consuming the supplies from those districts. Arrivals of Broach are increasing in Bombay, and there is only a moderate enquiry for this cotton.

The general tone of the market is steady and the continued absence of enquiry from Europe has had little influence on the course of prices. With free supplies of Americans, the demand for East Indian cotton is not likely to increase to any appreciable extent in Europe, and the quotations now current in our market render such an enquiry almost impracticable. But the opinion, so freely expressed earlier in the season, that such a large falling off in the demand for our cotton would cause a superfluous stock in Bombay and thus tend to depress the market, have not, at all events up to the present time, been fulfilled. The very large demand from the Indian Mills, local and up-country, combined with the enquiry for export to Japan, have so far counter-balanced the falling off in the European demand. It is quite possible that at the latter end of the season, this may have some effect, but the whole tone of the cotton market will then be influenced by reports of the growing American crop, and it remains to be seen what the course of prices will then be.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	88,701
Receipts from 1st Oct to 16th Feb.	10,23,019
Shipments for week to Europe	10,110
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	8,637
Total	18,747
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 16th Feb.	
Europe	135,449
Japan	211 335
China	13,358
Coast Ports	11,991
Total	3,71,133
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	611
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	5,995

LIVERPOOL COTTON TELEGRAM.

Tone.—firm.
Estimated sales ..... bales 10,000
Imports ..... do. 5,000

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4'08	4'10	4'12
+9	+9	+9
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4'12	4'14	4'14
+7	+9	+8
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4'15	4'15	4'15
+9	+9	+9

COTTON.—The market closes very steady this afternoon with a good enquiry for ready cotton from the mills and exporters to Japan. Broach suttas are quoted Rs. 208 1-2.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

		Ready and
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	172 162	25 Feb
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	175 165	do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	175 165	do
Oomrawuttee (desepta) (M.-G.)	186 174	do
Khandeish	do. .. 171 165	do
Jalgaon	do .. 173 167	do
Khangnum fair staple (M.-G)		
Karanja do. do. do.	182 176	25 Feb
Akola do. do. do.		
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	188 182	do
Dharwar-Japan Foolgaum (M.-G)	183 177	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	186 180	do
Broach (M.-G.)	208 203	do
Do. do	207 15-25	March
Dharwar (S.-G)	194	25 May
Western	185	do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market was steady with a fairly good enquiry from shippers throughout the week. Prices show little change for ready delivery, but new crop, April-May delivery, has advanced to Rs. 6-7.

RAPESEED.—Prices are about 3 annas per cwt higher both for ready and forward. The market is steady, but transactions are limited.

POPPYSEED is also steady with an advance of 4 annas for ready delivery. There has been a moderate demand for shipment.

CASTORSEED.—Closes at about last mail quotations. We hear of little business passing during the week.

GINGELLYSEED.—With moderate arrivals this market is slightly easier, and the demand for shipment is easing off.

WHEAT is steady with a fair enquiry for export. Prices have advanced 1 to 2 annas on the week.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Cotton	88,701 bales.
Wheat	117,810 cwts
Linseed	90,010 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	35,922 "
Gingellyseed	100,345 "
Poppyseed	859 "
Groundnuts	8,293 "
Castorseed	10,045 "
Rice	70,852 "
Myrabolams	22,476 "
Cottonseed	76,371 "
Mowrassed	238 "
Gram	10,705 "
Joowar	55,333 "
Maize	94 "

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone firm. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 14 0
Forward ..... April-May 6 7 8
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 9 0
Do Forward April-May 5 11 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 6 0 0
Do Forward April-May 6 7 0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.
Ready 6 7 0
Forward April-May... 6 15 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ..... 28 8 0 to 29
Forward April-May ... 30 4 0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish Ready Rs. 44
15 per cent Mixed ..... " 41 to 41-8
60 per cent. " ..... " 39 to 39-8
Black Konnee ..... " 34
WHEAT.—Tone firm.
White Delhi Wheat Feb. 4 9 6
Do do April-May 4 10 3

FREIGHT.

The tone of this market is quiet but steady with very little inquiry from shippers. Sellers are quoting 14s. 9d, seeds and 16s. cotton for Antwerp, and for other ports 15s. 6d. seeds and 16s. 6d. cotton. At these rates there is only a small inquiry from cotton buyers for February shipment. For March-April we quote 14s. 9d. to 15s. S. W. C. The only fixture reported since last mail advices is the Welsh Prince at 14s. 6d. 1 p.p. 15s. 2 p.p February-March loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th February	7 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6 do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6 do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th February as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	... ...	7,33,904	Increase
Other Deposits	... ...	95,10,319	Decrease
Sundries	... ...	2,951	Increase
ASSETS.		Rs.	
Government Securities	...	7,25,551	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	...	4,191	do.
Credits on Securities	...	17,10,478	Increase
Loans do.	... ...	7,17,183	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	...	1,05,394	do.
Balance with other Banks	...	1,83,036	Increase
Sundries	... ...	22,816	Decrease
Cash	... ...	90,92,208	do.

These figures show an increase of one crore and four lakhs in the trade demand.

A sudden transformation scene came over the money market at the close of last week. Heavy withdrawals for Burmah and large drawings on Bombay from the Far East caused a big drop in the Bank of Bombay cash balance. There is also a very large demand for funds against local stocks of Cotton. The export trade to Europe, at the moment, is slack, as shown by the dearth of mercantile sterling bills in the market, but there is an active trade passing with China and Japan. Council telegraphic transfers to the extent of 63 lakhs have been received in Bombay during the week. The Official rate of the Bank of Bombay was raised one per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum on the 16th instant. The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 40 lakhs down and that of the Bank of Madras 2 1/2 lakhs up. No change was made in the Official rate in Calcutta and Madras.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 83'20 lakhs including 10 lakhs of extra Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 3 lakhs of Transfers at 1s. 4 1-8. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday seventy lakhs were put up for tender, and of this amount 12'30 was taken in Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d and 57'70 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 3-32d., though the average rate of allotment 16'12 shows that a large part was taken at 1s. 4 1-8d. Tenderers received only '05 per cent showing that the applications must have been enormous. For next week the amount advertised has been increased to ninety lakhs. Extra allotments to the extent of 6'10 lakhs in bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 12 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s.4 1-8d. are since advised.

The mail of the 3rd February brings £260,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, also £320,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	33,80,000
Bombay	"	17,70,000
Madras	"	9,20,000
Total	Rs.	60,70,000

The mail of the 10th February brings £150,000 silver and £90,000 gold to Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	43,20,000
Bombay	"	21,10,000
Madras	"	5,20,000
Total	Rs.	69,50,000

The mail of the 17th February brings £50,000 gold and in shipment of silver for Bombay, also £80,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	9,60,000
Bombay	"	6,40,000
Madras	"	2,40,000
Total	Rs.	18,40,000

EXCHANGE.

Under the influence of a firm money market sterling exchange has steadied up. A fair amount of Bank T.T. has been placed during the week at 1s. 4 3-32d. but at the close the best rate quoted is 1s. 4 1-16d. Bank Demand at 1s. 4 3-32d. is available for two or three mails. There is little or no inquiry for forward remittance. Monsoon months are quoted 1s. 3 31-32d. T.T. and probably 1s 4d. Demand. In Mercantile paper 3 months' sight bills are quoted 1s. 4 1-4d. to 1s. 4 9-32d, and 6 months' sight 1s. 4 11-32d. to 1s. 4 3-8d. Private T.T. was placed early in the week at 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d. we hear of very few bills offered for sale in the market.

Exchange—Tone quietor.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d to 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.s.	4 1-4d
Do do do	1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 5-8
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	137
Shanghai 30 do do	189
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Notwithstanding the advance in the local Bank rate Rupee Paper is firmer and the quotation is about 1/4 per cent higher on the week. The firmer tone is in sympathy with advices received from Calcutta and to a fair demand in the Bazaar. We opened at 98 3/8 and close at 98 5/8 with a good undertone.

		Repayable.	Rate.
3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 98 10 0		
3 1-2 per cent. 1st March	Rs. 98 10 0		
3 per cent. ready	Rs. 86'8		
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust		1923	104 12
4 per cent " "		1930	105 0
4 per cent " "		1932	105 0
4 per cent " "		1934	105 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal		1934	104 8
4 per cent " "		1943	104 8
5 per cent " "		Tansa	119-120
5 per cent " "		Sanitary	118-119
4 per cent Bo. Impt. Trust		1939	103 8
4 per cent " "		1964	103 8

BULLION.

The silver market has fluctuated little during the week. The up-country demand has been on an average about 70 bars a day. The rate advanced to 71-6 ready and first settlement and we close steady as quoted below :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	23 15 0
Australian Bar Gold	23 15 8
Bombay	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 0
Do. Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Hong Kong	70 14 0
Do. 1st settlement	70 14 0
Do. 2nd do.	71 2 0

PIECE GOODS.

The market shows some improvement since last week due to a better demand. Prices are steady and likely to continue so. A moderate business has been done for forward delivery.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the China telegrams :—

	Unsold	Uncleared	Weekly Sales
Shanghai	45000	35000	4000
Hongkong	40 00	25000	7000
	8,500	60000	8500

The Bombay market is steady with a fair enquiry for ready deliveries. We quote :—

10's.	6 to 6'7-15
16's.	6'3/8 to 6.2
20's.	6,5/8 to 7

METALS.

The Copper and Yellow metal market is quiet but steady and no fresh business is reported. In Iron and steel the market here is dull and overstocked and very little new business is passing. Spelter, pig-lead and Quicksilver are quiet.

COALS.

This market is quiet. Small sales are reported of Jardiner's Navigation at Rs. 10-8 and of Chatritan at Rs. 11.

SHARES.

The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,305. Commercials are unchanged at Rs. 40. In Railway Companies, Tapty Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 370. Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 505, and Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 98. In Press Companies, Mofussils have changed hands at and about Rs. 525. Indian Cotton have improved to Rs. 150. New Berars to Rs. 520, Volkarts are unchanged at Rs. 1,080. Hingoleee have changed hands at Rs. 142 1/2. In Miscellaneous list, Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 159. Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 8,300. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 450, Bombay Telephones at Rs. 27 1/2. Marcks are quiet at Rs. 137. Oriental Life have changed hands at and about Rs. 137, Teachers are steady at Rs. 610. In Mill shares. Central Indias have changed hands at Rs. 1,675. Swadeshis have advanced to Rs. 1,150 and are in demand, Chinas are steady at Rs. 765, Currimbhais at Rs. 725. Davids after touching at Rs. 330 are again quiet at Rs. 322 1/2. Colaba Land have advanced to Rs. 600. Coorla are unchanged at Rs. 660. Empress have changed hands at Rs. 280, Hindustan have improved to Rs. 550. Howard and Bullough have changed hands at and about Rs. 470. Imperials have improved to Rs. 145. Indian Manufacturing Company shares to Rs. 590 Jamsheds to Rs. 122 1-2, Jubilee to Rs. 370 Leopolds to Rs. 104, Lakhmidas to Rs. 460. Maneckji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,350, Morarjis have changed hands at Rs. 1,970, Sholapurs have improved to Rs. 2,270, Southern Marathas have changed hands at Rs. 186 1/4, Standards at about Rs. 53). Kohinoors are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 517 1/2. Ahmedabad Advance are steady at Rs. 640. Centuries are in demand at Rs. 1,475, and Textiles at Rs. 940. The rest are unchanged, but steady at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Funds	94¼
Good Rhowmuggur	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	93 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	108 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper	96 1-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The sum of about £135,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—
Total Bullion. £36,9/0,000 Increase £1,000,000
Public Deposits. £11,501,000 Increase £10 0,000
Other Deposits. £28 600,000 Decrea-e £800,000
Govt. Securities. £15 600,000 Unchanged
Other securities. £41,400,000 Increase £900,000
Notes and Gold. £28 300,000 Increase £1,'00,000
The Banks Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities,

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11th February, 1905.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 11th Feb. 1905 by Council Bills	£13,931,613
	By Gold	nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£3,431,613

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet but and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc, sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BARRINGTON—BIR H Jan 19, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Viscount Barrington to Charlotte Mary Lascelles, widow of the late J. Alleyn and daughter of the late Major G M Bonfoy, R.E.

FARRINGTON—FORBES—Jan 21, at the Colonial Church of St Paul, Valetta, Malta, D C A Farrington Commander Royal Navy, R.M. Depôt, Eastney, son of the late Major-Gen Farrington, Indian Staff Corps, to Adeline Eva Beauclerk Forbes, daughter of Col C C Forbes, late 2nd Bombay Lancers, of Annaland, New Zealand.

JENNINGS—CLIFFORD—Jan 25, at Holy Trinity Folkestone, W E Jennings, of Camden Crescent, Bath, to Miss Clifford, daughter of the late Surg-Major Gibson, 50th Regt.

MARTIN—DILLON—Jan 25, at Ahascragh Parish Church, Sir W Mahon, Bart, of Castlegar Ahascragh, to the Hon. Edith Dillon, daughter of Lord and Lady Clonmore.

NICHOLSON—ORLEBAR—Jan 14, at St Saviour's Church, Claremont, Cape Colony, C O E Nicholson, Royal Scots Greys, to Hilda Flora, daughter of Mr Orlebar.

ROGERSON—COLLINGWOOD—Jan 25, at Holy Trinity Church, Waltham Cross, H F Rogerson, to Margaret, daughter of the late Lieut W Collingwood, H M I N. F R (ret.).

SPRIGGE—JONES—Jan 24, at the church of St James the Less, Pangbourne, S S Sprigge, M.D, of Farnham Royal to Ethel Gwenellen, daughter of the late Major C Jones, Royal Art (retired).

WHITESTONE—ELRINGTON—Jan 25, at the Parish Church of St Marylebone, F W Whitestone to Dorothy, daughter of the late General F R Elrington, C B.

DEATHS.

AUSTEN LEIGH—Jan 28, at The Lodge, King's College, Cambridge, the Rev A Austen Leigh, Provost of King's College, son of the late Rev J E Austen Leigh, of Scarcroft and Bray Vicarage, Berks, aged 81.

BOGUE—Jan 26, at Kensington Palace Gardens, London, Lady, widow of Sir T Bouch, C S.

HOOKE—Jan 25, at Lower Leeson Street, Dublin, Lucy, wife of Col H Hooke, late commanding 45th Regimental District.

HOUGHTON HUGHAN—Jan 31, at Belgrave Road, Major Houghton Hughan, of Airdi, Kirkcudbrightshire, aged 65.

JACKSON—Jan 29, at Kingsdown House, near Dover L C Jackson K.C., son of the late Sir C Jackson, Chief Justice of Bombay, late Judicial Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, aged 51.

MACARTHUR—Jan 26 at Amherst Avenue, West Ealing, John Pasley, widow of General C Macarthur, late Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 98.

MACKENZIE—Jan 15, J K, son of the late Lieut Col J K Mackenzie late 60th Rifles, aged 44.

PAKENHAM—Jan 26, at Alameda, California, the Hon Sir F Pakenham.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BROWN—February 17, at his residence Bombay, Angus Brown, partner Messrs Charles Brown and Co., in his 47th year. Deeply mourned.

DE SOUZA—February 17, at his residence, Caval, Dr. Paul John de Souza, aged 31 years, Funeral leaves residence at 8 a.m. to-day. Friends and relatives will please accept this only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHITTY—February 9, at Quetta, the wife of Captain A W Chitty, 16th Bluishkan Infantry, of a daughter.

OXLEY—February 11, at Seoni, C P the wife of Captain J Oxley, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SEEBECK—February 9, at Bremen, Ernst Bodo Clemens Carl Seebeck, partner, Schroder Smidt and Co., aged 35. (By cable.)

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 10-9m., 11-4a. Low water, 4-27m., 4-19a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 4 p.m. and 9-15 p.m.
Anjuman-Islam, Annual Meeting, Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 11-2m., 11-41a. Low water, 5-9m., 5-3a.
B. V. R. Church Parade, 5-15 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Nubia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 A. M. on Tuesday the 21st instant.

WILSON COLLEGE SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES :—A lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chaupati, to-morrow evening at 6 p.m., by the Rev. Jas. Buchanan M.A., of Edinburgh. College students and others who understand English are cordially invited to attend this lecture.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday at 8-15 a.m. Professor Bhulabhai J. Desai M.A., LL.B, will conduct the Senior class of the Brotherhood in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum and Professor N. G. Wesker M.A., LL.B., will conduct the junior class of the Brotherhood in the Bhuleshwar school above Bhuleshwar Market.

RESULT OF CONFLUENT SMALL-POX.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Keshev Bapoo, a Hindu agriculturist, aged about twenty, residing with his father at Nesbit Road. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from confluent small pox for the past seven days and had become delirious. He was missed from home at 4 o,clock yesterday morning and on a search being made, his body was found in a well close by the house. There were no marks of violence on the body. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst in a delirium.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALAKSHMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Band Master, commencing at 3-30 p.m, to-day :—

Polka	The Friendship ..... Muth
Overture	Masaniello ..... Auber
American Sketch	Down South ..... Middleton
Selection	The Torch ad re ..... Caryll
Selection	The Doctor comes ..... Godfrey
Valse	Love Me ..... Gerard
Highland Patrol ...	The WeeMacgregors ..... Amer

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—At the sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Common Jury heard a case in which one Mangal Chatrapal was charged with kidnapping Bomanji and Jamsedji, Parsee boys, aged ten and eight years respectively, and with other offences. Mr. Raghunath S. Pandit, instructed by Mr. R. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. At the close of the case for the prosecution the jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty; and the accused was sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment. The Court then adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day.

THE RECENT UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.—At the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Mr. Raikes, acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and ten other members of the Provisional Syndicate of the Bombay University, and applied that the Syndicate be relieved of the undertaking given by them to Court on the 30th January. The undertaking was to the effect that, pending the hearing of the suit filed by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and other Fellows of the University against the Syndicate for the invalidation of their recent election, they should not do any acts or things beyond or outside the internal management and working of the University. Mr. Raikes said the other side had been communicated with in the matter, and they consented to the defendants being relieved of the undertaking. His lordship granted the application and passed an order accordingly.

A LADY CYCLIST RUN DOWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector C. E. Tapsel charged Govind Jeewan a private victoria driver in the service of one Ramchand, a native merchant with driving his vehicle in a manner to endanger human life. Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended. It appeared that on the 1st instant, when the accused was driving his vehicle along Church Gate Street at about 7-15 p.m., he ran into Mrs. Marie Smith, a European lady residing in the same street, while she was riding her bicycle. She was run down and her left knee was badly sprained and her machine was smashed. Rama Krishna P. C. No. 405 A deposed to having warned the accused to drive slowly prior to the accident. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he was slackening the speed when he was warned to do so, but just then the horse ran into the complainant. He had rung his bell to warn her. He could not say whether she heard his bell or not. The Magistrate disposing of the case convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 20 and ordered that the whole amount of the fine to be awarded to the complainant for personal injuries, and said she might sue the accused for damages done to her machine in the Small Causes Court.

A MAHOMEDAN HEAVILY FINED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, as the Assagon Police Court yesterday, inspector Morris charged Ahmed Osman, a well-to-do Mahomedan with criminal breach of trust, in respect of an embroidered sudrin of the value of Rs. 60, the property of Haji Ismail Haji Ayub, a Mahomedan. Mr. Dalal Pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant had given the sudria to the accused to wear at the Mamlin fair. After the fair was over, the complainant asked the accused for the return of the garment. The latter put him off from time to time. On Tuesday last, the complainant saw the accused and again asked him for the garment. As the accused could not give a satisfactory explanation for the delay in returning the sudria, the complainant made him over to the police. The police on inquiries recovered the garment from a Marwari, with whom it had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 10. The accused denied the charge and stated that a friend of his, who was in need of money, came and asked him for a loan of Rs. 10. As he had not got the money, he referred him to the complainant. The latter had no money too and gave the sudria to the man to raise the required money on it. The friend on being examined by the Court denied the statement made by the accused. The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed that as he was a rich man, the fine to be inflicted upon him must be an exemplary one. The accused was fined Rs. 200 or in default was ordered to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISPUTED LEGACY.—At the Masagon Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. F. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Poolibai Bhaugloo Jamsetjee, a Parsi woman converted to Christianity, charged Merwanji Nooraji Patel, with house trespass and attempting to steal valuable documents. The complainant in her evidence stated that she

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
HARNESS and CARRIAGES broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Grain rent charged on all horses, fodder owners, as per R. S. F. Contracts. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
HARNESS, Saddles, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision by skilled workmen.
CARRIAGES neatly repainted with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Estimates free. Carriages, Saddlery and Harness repaired. Carriages, Harness and Saddlery bought and sold on Commission.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, 3264 tons, Captain S Beer, sailed yesterday for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H Mollarmed, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain W A Coates, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain J M Thomson, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3383 tons, Captain J E T Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 7th February, via Colombo, with a general cargo, and 2 horses, Mrs F Taylor as cabin and 2 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Nawab	Thomson	Calcutta, Jan 19
17	Uriana	Butler	Moulmein, Feb 7
	Persia	Houghton	London, Jan 27

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Amaye (Pt)	Dowell	Southampton
	Ischia	Goldsmith	Kobe, &c
	Chusa	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
	Kola	Mollarmed	Karachi
	Clan MacNeil	Beer	Vizagapatam

The steamer Naderi, Capt Coates, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jeddah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nawab, for Calcutta, &c
" Warora, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
12	Clan Lindsay	Pondicherry
13	Quita	Rangoon
13	Baron Fairlie	Calcutta
14	Marienfels	Antwerp
14	Liebenfels	Middlesbro
14	Bihara	Rangoon

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.]

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 15th instant.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 15th instant.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, arrived in London on the evening of the 15th instant.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, arrived in London on the evening of the 15th instant.
The P and O S N Co's steamer Hydaspes, arrived in London on the afternoon of the 16th instant.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 15th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. SUFFE A, D, C, COMMANDING HO, L. H.
Bombay, February 18, 1905.

1 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved this Saturday afternoon the 18th instant for class firing, and competition for the monthly Challenge Cup.
2 The Corps will participate in the Combined Church Parade next Sunday and will parade dismounted in the Elphinstone Gardens at 5-30 p m punctually.
Dress—Review order (summer) Swords on Slings.
3 The Corps will parade on Tuesday morning next the 21st instant at the Riding School at 7 a m punctually.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. K. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.
Bombay, February 13, 1905.

1. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 6-15 p.m. on Sunday next, the 19th instant.
Dress—Khaki, Helmets and Side Arms, Medals to be worn. Bandoliers will not be worn.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars as follows:—St Mary's College—Two Double and One Single Cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-30 p.m.
2. "K" Company (Cyclists will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, at 8 p m for Semaphore Signalling.
Members of other Companies are also invited to attend.
3 The 11th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz and the Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for class firing on Sunday the 19th instant.
Members are earnestly requested to complete their class firing as soon as possible.

By Order,
G. D. PIGOT, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, February 13, 1905.

1. The Corps will parade to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice and Inspection by the Brig-Gen R. A.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Putties not to be worn.
Dress for Officers—Drill Order i. e. Khaki Jacket, trousers and lace boots, sam browne belts only puttee gaiters to be worn.
Members are particularly requested to attend this parade.
2. The R E Coy will parade at 5-30 p m at the Apollo Bunder, for Technical Instructions at middle ground on the undermentioned dates;—

Monday 20th Feb	Tuesday 21st Feb
Wednesday 22nd Feb	Thursday 23rd Feb
Friday 24th Feb	Saturday 25th Feb

3 The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E E Coy B V A No 1027 Sapper F Rickwood.
4. There will be a meeting of the Regtl. Committee at the B V A Club on Monday the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

NOTICE.

Next Spoon shoot (will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at Santa Cruz (ranges 500 and 600 yds. The score at 500 yds counting for the Club Cup.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Smart in F
Hymns—38, 311, 172 and 194.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnby in E
Anthem—
Hymns—238, 542 and 28.
Collections for—S P G E
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Choral
10 a.m.—Catechism.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher Rev Father Ludgmore
Alms for Church Expenses.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN CHURCH BANDRA.
11-15 a.m.—Matins Sermon and Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL. (Madras Time)
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
Hymns—209 and 279.
6-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—275, and 593.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. (Waudby Road.)
8 a.m.—Sunday School
10-30 a.m.—Service at Parel
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday school and Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex Robertson.
Collection for Foreign
Hymns—Missions

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.
Offertory—Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Local Fund

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—103, 311 and 172.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—23, 165 and 83.
Offertory for the Church Mission at Belgiri-Gadag.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH. (Free Road.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, Colaba Causeway.
8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. G Ryder Smith B. A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
5-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-00 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. G Ryder Smith B. A.
(-8) p.m.—Sunday School

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. (Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6 p. m.—Evening Service
Psalm—92 Tune 135.
Hymn—333.
Hymn—142.
Hymn—191.
Volunteer Rifles' Church Parade.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI
Contested Chambers
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

302-01—Payne and Co—Dr Leo gans others vs The Acolan gnesia chalk Mr Acolan Fabrikation—Smeaham and B and N Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR
791,04—Bicknell M and H— Framji Shapurji Paruck others vs Framji Edulji Lavor—Payne and Co—Parta heard
117,04—Bhalchandra K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Moogbibai Madhowji and K—Part heard
265—01—Bhattary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhay D and M and Jhumbi D and S—Part heard
420,04—Bhimbai and D—Bahuji Sadhashiv Sujit and another vs Jankibai widow—K and J Billimoria—Part heard
782-04—Muljee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhagwandas—Mehta H and M
765-04—Payne and Co—Hunseraj Morarjee vs Rachordas Dharsey—Little and Co
771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakhichand vs Adam Hajee Jackaria—Thakurdas and Co
688,04—Payne and Co—Hunseraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co
267-04—Khimji M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Dwarkadas Damodar Gajjar—Payne and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR
Contested Chambers
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

1-05—Bhimji and Co—Dr Leo gans others vs The Acolan gnesia chalk Mr Acolan Fabrikation—Smeaham and B and N Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR
791,04—Bicknell M and H— Framji Shapurji Paruck others vs Framji Edulji Lavor—Payne and Co—Parta heard
117,04—Bhalchandra K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Moogbibai Madhowji and K—Part heard
265—01—Bhattary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhay D and M and Jhumbi D and S—Part heard
420,04—Bhimbai and D—Bahuji Sadhashiv Sujit and another vs Jankibai widow—K and J Billimoria—Part heard
782-04—Muljee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhagwandas—Mehta H and M
765-04—Payne and Co—Hunseraj Morarjee vs Rachordas Dharsey—Little and Co
771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakhichand vs Adam Hajee Jackaria—Thakurdas and Co
688,04—Payne and Co—Hunseraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co
267-04—Khimji M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Dwarkadas Damodar Gajjar—Payne and Co.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1905.

KOREA AND ITS EMPEROR.

THE former adviser to the Imperial Household of Korea contributes a thoughtful and enlightening paper on that country to the "Century." So little is generally known about Korea, and that little is so qualified by error, or seen from a wrong standpoint, that Mr. W. F. Sands finds it difficult to compress into a few pages the readjustment of current ideas on that Hermit Kingdom. The belief had gained ground with some show of reason, that Russia was bent on gradually absorbing as much as she dared of the country, while Japan was equally determined not to be ousted from the settlements she had made there, and it is not unlikely that, previous protests notwithstanding, that Power will, at the end of the war, do her best to establish her rule permanently in Korea. America will probably have her say in any such arrangement, and from the tone of this article, we should opine that the United States will espouse the idea of Korean independence with the proviso of the open door as a pendant. Mr. Sands was a member of the American Legation in Korea and left it to become the confidential adviser of the Emperor. In that capacity he knew His Majesty intimately for years, and those some of the most trying of his reign, and if he has read his mind aright, Korea is blessed with a ruler who, if he had a free hand, would promptly restore some of its forgotten glory to that much distracted and impoverished land. He is gifted with high aspirations and appreciates the better systems and governments of other countries, though their ambitious and pushing ways have brought him trouble enough. He sees his kingdom the battle ground of two powerful nations, each pretending to protect the autonomy of Korea, but really fighting out the question of their own supremacy in the Far East. He desires to rule his Empire for the benefit of his people, but he finds it impoverished, those who should assist him, being a prey to corruption and densely ignorant. He need be a sanguine man and a brave one to make head against such a combination. America poses as the disinterested friend, and as such has gained much influence with the well-intentioned Emperor. A western finds it difficult to understand a Korean. He is naturally a most submissive and peace-loving individual, not specially interested in trade, is an agriculturist by tradition, a survival probably of the nomadic instinct. But when he had to fight he did not shrink from war, and even invented, as early as the sixteenth century, in a campaign against Japan, weapons and advanced methods of naval combat, and succeeded in forcing the Japanese armies to retire to Fusan. The tale is told that so horribly sanguinary and destructive was this struggle that when the Korean troops re-entered Seoul after turning out the Japanese, they were fiercely attacked by savage dogs, accustomed to feed on the victims of the Japanese soldiery.

That war was a deadly one. In Kioto a Mound of Ears was built up during it. This contained, if the legend be true, two hundred and fourteen thousand Korean noses and ears that had been cut off, packed in salt and sent as trophies to Japan. It sounds a most revolting tale But head-hunters are still extant in the East, though they have been obliged to moderate their transports in honour of the advance of civilisation in their direction it must not be forgotten that Japan owes more to Korea than she can ever repay. Her art, literature and religion came from Korea, which was in ages gone by, on a far higher level of civilisation than the Island Kingdom had attained. Nevertheless, in their retreating from that savage campaign the Japanese ruthlessly burned down Kyengju the famous old Korean city, with its public buildings, libraries and temples, and looted and destroyed no fewer than three hundred thousand private dwellings. This gives some idea of the stage in civic development that Korea had then reached, and shows that the Japanese had not at that date attuned their actions to the Bushido key. We need not give Japan all the credit for the manufacture of her priceless Satsuma ware, for it was the Korean potters, colonies of whom Japan had the wit and wisdom to transfer to her own Islands, that taught these intelligent artists how to make the real thing. Korea did not rally then or since from the dreadful punishment she, though finally successful, received in that desparate struggle. But again in 1871, and in 1901-02 she showed that she could resist successfully predatory incursions or foreign opponents. The Boxers were turned back by the Korean tiger-hunters with Mauser rifles, These men, who are trained from their early youth to track tigers, know not fear, and can shoot a tiger at fifty yards with an indifferent and old fashioned gun. Though they face this ferocious beast as a matter of course, their submission to Government and superiors, whether bad or good, is absolute and instinctive, Mr. Sands says they accept oppression as their natural state, they know nothing of how the people of other countries are treated, expect their own nobles to lead a life of enjoyment while they, the people, support them, just retaining enough to keep body and soul together. Strange to say, the moment this gentle Korean emigrates, he develops very different qualities. A student who went to England rose promptly to the head of his class of mining engineering, and on his return to Korea was placed in a responsible post in the English mining concession. Others that sought education in Tokio rose to the head of their classes. Many go to America, study and do well, while hundreds more would go if they had any chance of employment in the future. But the prospect is not conducive to independent exertion, for as it is, they cannot tell to what nationality their children will belong, whether Russian or Japanese, and all the energy dies out in them killed by this uncertainty.

The Emperor is keen to enlarge his limited knowledge and view of things and men bound down though he is by the iron bands of tradition and intrigue. The moment Mr. Sands became adviser, the ruler gave himself up to satisfying his ardour for enlightenment. He is suspicious of every one as a consequence of much mortification in his endeavour to keep abreast with European royal customs. But he encourages frankness and is keenly desirous of advancing the best interests of the country, though doing so, he perfectly realizes, means breaking with old traditions and views and working without any of the usual helps, such as modern education, or a willing people ready to accept his lead. When first he came to the throne, he was under Chinese suzerainty and as secluded and hedged in an Emperor as he of China. His wife, a singularly clever and ambitious young person, formed a plan by which her husband should be made independent of China or any foreign Power, but assassination was her fate in 1895, it is said here, at the instigation of the Japanese Minister Japan by that time had driven out China and nominally made Korea independent. But the King escaped from the Japanese, and went to the Russian Legation where he knew a welcome awaited him. Russian influence became predominant and that of Japan waned. The King took the title of Emperor and called a Cabinet to assist him in ruling and in reforming. This was in 1895. But the country was not in a promising condition. It was poor and harassed by war, the nobles were corrupt, the people indifferent, and ignorance, absolute and supreme, was rife. According to this writer, America has done her level best for Korea since the treaty with the United States in 1882. Americans have freely advised, reorganised the army, helped in the administration of justice. They established missions freely and boast that they now outnumber all others. They run hospitals and schools and do their best to combine Western and and Eastern learning in their teachings. The Emperor is credited with a desire to oppose the American commercial spirit to Japanese and Russian influences. He gives concessions for all the modern state improvements, for railways, banks, mines, electric lighting and traction and waterworks. He makes one condition that all these works shall be of the best. Of course, America sees to it that all the material comes from her rich shores. It is not easy to know if it is the Emperor's idea or that of his advisers that his national debt should be largely held in America, thus centring the interests of borrowers and lenders in Korea. There is, of course, a conservative party who put on the brake and are as corrupt as they have ever been. During the crisis before the war, the Emperor, despairing, Mr. Sands says, of achieving his object with American help, decided to rely on Russia and asked for troops. This roused Japan to action, and the occupation of Korea by Japanese troops followed and then the war, which concatenation of untoward events seems to have had the effect of restoring American influence in the distracted Kingdom. The Emperor cannot ignore the measures taken by Japan to make Korea her own and is the more impelled to bid for the support on which America means that he should rely. His Majesty may share the opinion recently expressed by the Persian Minister in New York that the friendship of America is sincere and uninspired, like that of other countries, by covetousness.

GOLD FROM SEA WATER.

If the extraction of sunbeams from cucumbers is not yet a commercial speculation, we are solemnly told that the world can have as much gold as it wants from the ocean wave. The untold treasure of sunken argosies hidden at the bottom of the sea is being fished for in places by an ingenious Italian who has devised an apparatus for the purpose. But after many years of experimenting an Englishman has invented a much more wonderful process for reclaiming treasure from the sea; and a syndicate of scientists and hard headed British commercial men are apparently convinced that sea water may be made to yield gold beyond the dreams of avarice. It is some time since the public were first informed of Mr. H. J. Snell's discovery that the sea contained gold in solution. That discovery is, indeed, nearly thirty years old, but it was only recently announced that a payable method of extraction had been discovered. A home paper now tells us that a syndicate has demonstrated the practicability of Mr. Snell's process and a very striking report has been prepared by Sir William Ramsay, the distinguished chemist, who has been retained by the syndicate to conduct experiments for them. Mr. Snell claimed that sea water contains gold in solution varying from one to ten grains to the ton of water. Following the process of the inventor, Sir William Ramsay told the shareholders that he carried out his trials so that the results obtained precluded practically any deceit. The results, he declares, may, therefore, be taken to be perfectly accurate, more especially as they accord with those previously obtained by Professor Liversedge. He has no hesitation in saying that it was easily proved that the Snell process is capable of extracting from the sea water the gold in such a state that it can be easily separated into metallic form. He adds that Mr. Snell has proved that gold can be obtained from sea water on a large scale, and the amount obtained is so large that whether the cost of treatment is £4 per ton or even an outside figure of £8 per ton, which it could not exceed, will not make much difference. The process is to run the sea water into tanks, throw in secret chemicals which precipitate the gold bearing constituent, and after the water is drawn off the precipitate is analysed and treated for extraction.

After his personal investigations, Sir William Ramsay left his assistant, Mr. R. D. Littlefield, to continue the experiments. The latter declares that he began the work as a sceptic, and in watching the experiments attempted to copy the methods of Sherlock Holmes. Here is his statement of what happened:—"I personally saw the water poured into the tank; while everyone was away, I prepared the materials Sir William purchased, putting them in and carrying out the process entirely as Mr. Snell advises, and in due course collected myself and sent a sample of the result to Messrs Johnson, Mattney, and Co. I am perfectly satisfied that there was no tampering whatsoever. As far as I can see, it only remains for you to say how much gold you want per day, and it can be produced." The happy shareholders, to whom this pleasing statement was made, naturally smiled. It seemed too good to be true, but it was followed by figures on the basis of tests made showing the extraordinary results that may be looked for. The yield of gold seems to be only limited by the amount of water dealt with. "Supposing," says Mr. Littlefield "you are dealing with eight acres once per twenty-four hours, or, say, three hundred days a year, you would produce £144,000 of gold. If you treated twenty acres, this would produce £360,000. Supposing you deal with four hundred acres, it is a little over £7,000,000 per annum." It is only, he adds, a question of putting down so many works to increase the output up to what is wanted. The experimental works are on the south coast of England, and these are now to be extended, while three suitable sites have been found in the south of Ireland The engineers of the syndicate have concluded that units of 1,000 acres are the most suitable to start with and, after investigations around the British coasts, have selected the sites mentioned. Of course, on the statements made the possibilities before this enterprise are enormous, and might easily create a slump in the value of gold and gold mining shares. It is not, however, the intention of the industrial and engineering Trust, Limited, as the syndicate is styled to do anything so foolish. There is an acknowledged shortage of gold for the world's requirements, and what the sea water extracters propose is to largely increase the supply, but not to produce a single ounce more than is needed. It is calculated that the cost of producing £100 of gold from sea water is not more than £10. The cost of obtaining gold from the mines averages £2 1s. per ounce of metal worth £4. The world's production of gold during last year is roughly estimated at seventy millions which cost £43,750,000 to produce. Under the Snell process the cost of production of seventy millions would be seven millions only. Naturally with production from the waters of the ocean on such a scale, mine owners would find their occupation gone. Enthusiastic shareholders in the sea-water Syndicate have, indeed, a vision of ultimately being able to control the entire output of gold, of establishing a trust under which the mine-owners would agree to shut down in consideration of receiving the equivalent of their annual profits and of the world's supply of gold being derived solely from ocean brine. When it is no longer needful to turn the earth side out to obtain gold the world may be a ingreatly improved place. There will certainly be one cause of international jealousy the less. But that, as well as the projected corner in gold by sea-water operators, is still but a vision.

The Government of India are understood to continue to be in regular communication with Mr Dane's Mission at Kabul. The interference with the post caused by severe weather and snow in Afghanistan has been only temporary, but nothing further has transpired on the subject of the negotiations with the Ameer.

GOVERNMENT have issued orders approving of certain proposals for improving the quality and outturn of cotton grown in the Madras Presidency.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Persia, were:—The Earl of Stair, and the Hon. E. Wood.

WE understand that in consequence of the distress that prevails in the Pudukottah State, it has not been possible to fix a date for the meeting of this year's Session of the Pudukottah Representative Assembly.

THE decision of the Secretary of State on the proposals made by the Government of India to give effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission has not yet been received. The despatch is, however, expected in time to make provision in the Budget for the annual expenditure involved.

THE 26th Punjabis were moved out from Dera Ismail Khan on receipt of the news of the murder of Colonel Harman. Their presence in the neighbourhood of the Gomal Pass is merely a precautionary measure, as it seems quite clear that the tragedy at Wano was only the result of a fanatical spirit on the part of an individual sepoy.

REPORTS from Wano show that the murderer of Colonel Harman has stated that he wanted to kill more than one British officer. He gives a reason which could only obtain among fanatics, namely, that he wished to show that men of his section of Mahsuds could do better than the section to which the murderer of Captain Bowring at Sarwakai belonged.

A PEKING dispatch states that the Chinese Prince, P'u Lun, who since his return from the United States, has shown great interest in all modern inventions, especially admiring wireless telegraphy, besides many of Edison's electrical inventions, has obtained the Imperial approval to the establishment of stations for connecting Peking with Shanghai and other important points by wireless telegraphy.

IT would appear that the Commercial Mission to Persia is not proving altogether unprofitable. At least the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received a quaint letter from a Persian firm at Kerman in which a reference is made to the efforts of the Mission to create a trade between Persia and India. The Persian firm, Messrs. Rustom Kaikhorow and Sons, ask for samples of goods of every description.

WE understand that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company hopes very shortly (say, within the next month or six weeks) to be able to announce that a regular monthly service of steamers has been started between Europe and Marmagao. The Company is now in the negociation with Messrs. Strick and Co., London, and two of their steamers have already come out. What the Company is pressing for is, first, regularity of service once a month; secondly, that freight charges shall be the same as for Bombay; thirdly, that steamers having but small passenger accommodation shall charge very low fares. Another point that the Company is arranging for is to have through booking of goods between all S.M.R. stations and London. Arrangements like this exists between the Hall Line and the North-Western Railway and is obviously a great advantage. One more point to be noted is that there is now a very good hotel at Marmagao, situated in a rather picturesque old Palace, built by the Portuguese Government about 200 years ago when they wanted to transfer the inhabitants of Old Goa across to Marmagao. A considerable number of people now run down there for a Saturday to Monday trip, and, during the cold weather, it makes a very pleasant place for such a change.

IT has transpired (says Laffan's Washington correspondent) that while the North Atlantic Squadron was in port during the Christmas holidays, 500 able seamen deserted. It is said that disaffection among the sailors has assumed alarming proportions, and the squadron is practically manned by green crews. The reasons for this are not known.

A DESPATCH received in New York from Tampa, Florida, states that 75 per cent. of the oranges remaining on the trees, sufficient for half a million boxes, have been rendered quite unsaleable by a severe frost which has destroyed practically all vegetables. Not since the great frost of 1886, have the owners of the orange plantations suffered so serious a loss

A STATE of siege has been proclaimed at Vladivostok and some of the population have left hurriedly. A German vessel from Vladivostok which arrived at Moji, Japan, on the 23rd ultimo, reported that the repairs to the cruiser Rossia were completed, and her fighting capacity was apparently completely restored. The Gromoboi was still under repair. The Bogatyr was entirely submerged at high water. There were twelve torpedo-boats and twenty merchant steamers in the harbour when the German steamer left Vladivostok.

THE Furstengruft, or Princes' Vault, in which the coffin of the poor young Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar was placed, is a roomy semi-subterranean chamber, which is fairly lighted. It contains a large number of German sloping-roofed coffins containing the bodies of her husband's ancestors. But in addition to these are the coffins of two strangers, which have been placed there as a special honour on the part of the reigning family: there side by side lie the remains of Goethe and Schiller. Their coffins are still decked with wreaths and flowers by admiring visitors.

The electric fan is generally associated with hot weather, says the "Electrical Review," because at that time we are accustomed to resort to its use for cooling and ventilating our offices and living rooms; but it has its uses in cold weather. Its use in winter is principally to secure ventilation, though at times it is very convenient for obtaining a more uniform temperature throughout a room. An electric fan placed above a heater will distribute the warm air which would otherwise rise toward the ceiling and only reach the lower regions when displaced by still warmer air. The thorough circulation and stirring up brought about by the fan generally insure a pretty uniform temperature throughout the entire room.

COMPARATIVELY little interest has been aroused in German shipping circles (Reuter informs us) by the refusal of the Australian Common-wealth Government to accept the Orient Company's tender for the Australian mail contract at a higher rate than formerly, on the basis of white labour, as insisted on by the Federal Government. The news-papers have not commented on the matter. Inquiries show that there is little prospect of the German lines intervening with an offer; indeed, no tender on the part of any of the great shipping lines has yet been made. The two important German lines, which have a regular service of steamers to Australia from Europe, are the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Deutsch-Australische Dampfschiffs-Gesellschaft. The latter line has informed Reuter's correspondent that it has not sent in a tender for the carriage of the Australian mails

RUSSIANS RETREAT.

JAPANESE USING SIEGE GUNS.

A NEW SITUATION.

GENERALS DISAGREE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 16

Marshal Oyama reports that part of the Russian cavalry mentioned yesterday, began to retreat north before the Japanese reinforcements arrived. The latter pursued them and inflicted some damage, but the Russian Artillery covered the retreat.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuropatkin says the Japanese bombarded Putiloff Hill on the 14th and 15th with eight-inch siege guns, doubtless from Port Arthur.

This creates a new situation in the Centre.

LONDON FEB. 17.

General Gripenberg has arrived at St. Petersburg from the seat of war in Manchuria.

Reuter's correspondent with General Okusoforce says that the utter failure of the previous raid induces the belief that little is to be feared from the present activity of the Russian Cavalry.

The weather is moderating and the snow practically gone.

General Gripenberg, who was been interviewed, declared that General Kuropatkin was fully aware of the projected attack on Sandepu, and he himself fixed the limits beyond which General Gripenberg was not to advance, and had General Kuropatkin sent reinforcements at the critical stage when asked to do so, General Gripenberg would have surrounded 100,000 Japanese. In consequence of General Kuropatkin's attitude General Gripenberg asked to be relieved of his command.

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Tsar and the Ministers.

A GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Tsar has summoned to Tsars-koe-Selo, a Council of all his Ministers, including M. de Witte, to be held under his Imperial Majesty's presidency, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of transforming the present Council of Ministers into a cohesive body, meeting regularly as an advisory and responsible body.

A BOMB OUTRAGE AT MOSCOW.

Grand Duke Sergius Killed.

LONDON, FEB 17. 3-20 p. m.

The Grand Duke Sergius, while driving to the Kremlin at Moscow, was killed to-day by a bomb which was thrown under his carriage.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

The Burden of Cost.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to Mr. Bryce, said that the Tibet Expedition cost £812,730 and would be charged to India in view of the fact that it was undertaken in the interests of India.

THE SUBMARINE DISASTER

Four Killed, Fourteen Injured.

In the explosion on the submarine boat at Queenstown, Sub-Lieutenant Skinner and three others were killed and fourteen injured. The submarine is a perfectly new boat and is not seriously damaged by the explosion.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Two more deaths have taken place from the explosion on the submarine at Queenstown.

ORIENT LINER WRECKED.

The Orizaba Ashore.

PASSENGERS LANDED.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Orient Company's steamer Orizaba is ashore to the southward of Fremantle and will probably become a total wreck. A warship has gone to assist her.

The passengers and mails have been landed.

[The Orizaba is of 6,300 tons gross, and 3,497 nett register. She was built in 1886 by the Barrow ship building Company at Barrow, and is owned by the Orient Pacific S. N. Company of Liverpool. Her dimensions are 365 feet in length, 49·3 feet in breadth and 19·4 feet in depth. The Orizaba, sailed from London the 13th January for Sydney.]

IRELAND AND DEVOLUTION.

Framers of the Dunraven Scheme.

SIR A. MACDONNELL'S PART.

Mr. Wyndham, replying to a question, from Mr. Craig in the House of Commons, said that Sir Antony Macdonnell assisted in formulating the Dunraven scheme in September, which Government regarded as altogether inadmissable, but Sir Antony's conduct, though indefensible, was not open to the imputation of disloyalty.

TARIFF REFORM.

Defeat of Mr. Asquith's Motion.

PREMIER AND RETALIATION.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The House of Commons, last night, rejected Mr. Asquith's Amendment to the Address relative to the Fiscal policy by 311 votes against 245.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech, said that he would welcome Dissolution as the time was in favour of his policy.

There was no difference, he declared, between him and Mr. Balfour regarding the need for Fiscal reform.

Mr. Balfour repeated in the House his previous arguments in favour of retaliation, threats of which he said, had already a good effect on the commercial policy of other nations.

If the country gave the Government the mandate for which they asked, he believed that, without having a change in any of the taxes, the country would be saved from a vast number of commercial outrages from which it now suffered.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay mails, of the 4th instant, arrived at Brindisi on the 13th.

The Immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 4,000—Sole Agents for India, F. J. Lee, 22 Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE TIBET NEGOTIATIONS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The Chinese High Commissioner, his Excellency Tangshiyu, has arrived in Calcutta and is staying at the Grand Hotel. He is accompanied by a staff of fourteen Chinese gentlemen, the principal being Mr. Changyin Sang, Mr. Liangsye Yi, Mr. Chan-Lien, Dr. Hwan Hing Sing Mr. Chulien Chi and Mr. To-Sao. He will be assisted in the negotiations by Mr. Henderson, of the Chinese Customs, who has come down from Chumbi for the purpose. The envoy speaks English fluently. In an interview, an "Englishman" correspondent gathered that the negotiations may take some time, and that the envoy and his staff may possibly accompany the Government of India to Simla. The only information obtained about Lhassa was that the Chinese Government have no intention of replacing the present Amban there, who is considered to have conducted himself well under circumstances of unusual difficulty. It is, meanwhile, reported through other sources that there has been some influx of Chinese into the Chumbi Valley this winter.

LADY CURZON'S RETURN.

It is stated that Lady Curzon will arrive in Bombay on the 2nd of March and will reach Calcutta on the 5th. The Viceroy will probably go to Bombay to meet her Excellency.

VICEREGAL GUESTS.

Lord and Lady Rathdonnell are staying at Government House.

THE LIBEL ACTION AGAINST "CAPITAL."

AN APOLOGY.

"Capital" publishes the following :—" With reference to para in "Current Coin" in our issue of the 8th December, 1904, in which we alleged that the wife of the manager of Fort Gloster Jute Mills had been given a diamond ring, in respect of which statement, Mr. J. Forrester, the manager of Fort Gloster Mills has raised an action in the Calcutta High Court against Mr. Shirley Tremearne, we have ascertained that our information was untrue, and we unreservedly withdraw the statement which we regret was published by us and apologise to Mr. Forrester for having made it. In consideration of our making this apology and paying all costs incurred by Mr. Forrester, in connection with the action now in Court, he has agreed to withdraw it."

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE AND PRICES RISING.

Authoritative particulars of the grave damage, which has been done to crops throughout Upper India by all the recent snow weather, are contained in the telegraphic reports from the various local Governments to-day published.

The United Provinces report that frost has almost entirely destroyed the arhar crop in Aligarh, Muttra, Mainpuri, Budaun, Sitapur, Cawnpore, Moradabad, Bulandshahi, Etwal Shahajanpur, Hardoi, Kheri, Bahraich, Lucknow, Unao, Rai Bareli, Fatehpur and Allahabad districts, and that from six to twelve anna of the crops elsewhere has been lost. The tobacco crop is reported to have been destroyed in Moradabad, Bulandshahi, Mainpuri and Budaun, and serious injury has been done to all the standing crop, the crops prices in consequence rising considerably.

The Central Provinces report similar damage and state that prices have risen further in the northern districts.

The injury in Rajputana has also been extensive and prices are reported as rising in thirteen States.

The Central India Agency reports that opium has been damaged by frost in Gwalior and Bhapawar and to be in bad condition in Indore, Bhopal and Malwa.

The Bombay Government report that cotton has been damaged by frost in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Wadhwan, and crops generally in parts of Sindh, Gujarat, Nasik, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda, and that prices have risen in five districts.

Damage by frost is reported too in the Punjab.

The positions is also serious in Madras, but here the damage appears to be due to defective rainfall. The Madras Government report insufficient irrigation supplies and state that the standing crops are withering in parts throughout the Presidency, except in parts of the Circars, Anantapur and in the Hills. Pasture and fodder also appear to be insufficient over a wide area.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

NEW POWERS TO BE INVESTED.

A Resolution of the Government of India is published constituting the Railway Board for India in place of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department and ordering that all orders which the Board may issue shall be accepted as orders of the Government of India.

The Resolution also announces that legislation will be introduced to invest the Railway Board with certain of the functions of the Governor-General in Council under the Railways Act. The head-quarters of the Board will be at the head-quarters for the time being of the Government of India.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Thomson, Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, has nine months' leave. Major Clayton-White, I. M. S., is appointed to officiate.

Captain W. M. Pearson, I. M. S., reverts to Military duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Superintending Engineer, Bombay, officiates as Chief Engineer, vice Mr. G. A. Anderson on leave.

Mr. Burt, Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has ten months' leave.

The confirmation in his appointment as Director-General of Telegraphs of Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson is notified.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

I. M. S. Major S. B. Smith, Captains A. K. Barnfield, J. M. Dias and Lieutenants R. J. Bradley, F. A. Barnardo, G. I. Davys, H. Ross, P. G. Easton, W. L. Collinson and C. L. Dunn are gazetted to plague duty in the Punjab.

Pending the sanction of the Secretary of State to the reorganisation of the Military Works Services, the Government of India has sanctioned the temporary appointment of a Divisional Commanding Royal Engineer to the Head-quarters of each of the new Indian divisions of the Army in India, The Royal Engineer officers so appointed are, Colonels Dickie, Stanton, Chesney, Finis, Peel, Andrews Speed, Barnet, Appleton and Blunt. These appointments have left vacant six Officiating Engineer Commands of Districts, which are to be filled by Majors, Wade, Swiney, Dunsler ville and Twiss, Captain McCormick and Colonel Arkwright.

ENTERTAINMENT TO HON. MR. BAYLEY.

INDORE, FEB. 17.

The Indore State Officers' Club witnessed an interesting scene here on Wednesday last when the Club entertained the Hon. Mr. C. S. Bayley C.S.I, at an evening party at the Club hall. The Club building and grounds were tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags &c. and brilliantly illuminated. Two shamianas were erected in the open ground. Refreshments were served in one, while the other was utilised for a performance of the "Tratica" (adaptation of the "Training of the Shrew") by a Marathi Dramatic Company. Among the guests who began to arrive at 6-20 p. m. were Mr., Mrs and Miss Bayley, Major and Mrs Peacock, Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Colonel Harrington, Mr. Kealy, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs Cholmondelay, Mr. Smith and other. After witnessing the performance and accepting light refreshments Mr., Bayley inspected the Club building and thanked the president and members of the Club for their treat and expressed his satisfaction at the arrangements. After the distribution of flowers etc the company parted about 8 30 p.m.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 4,000—Sole Agents for India, F. J. Lee, 22 Esplanade Road Bombay.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

REVISED SCALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The following revised rates of pay are notified as made applicable to the appointments indicated, to take effect from 1st April last :—

To Lieutenant-Colonels holding appointment of P. M. O. of a Field force or of Derajat Brigade Rs. 1,600 monthly, consolidated pay.

To the Secretary to P. M. O., H. M. S. Forces, India, or to P. M. O. of a Field force of two or more divisions, pay of rank plus staff pay of Rs. 500 monthly.

To the Personal Assistant to P. M. O. of a Command, pay of rank plus Rs. 150 staff pay.

To the Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief or staff Surgeon, Army Head-Quarters, pay of rank plus Rs. 350 staff pay.

Staff Surgeon, Bangalore, pay of rank plus Rs.200 staff pay.

Staff Surgeon, Poona, pay of rank plus Rs. 350 staff pay.

P. M. O. of A. General Hospital of 500 beds Rs. 1,600 monthly, consolidated pay.

The officer in medical charge of a general Hospital of less than 500 beds, pay of rank plus Rs. 400 staff pay.

The officer of R. A. M. C. in medical charge of a Field Hospital as a whole, pay of rank plus Rs. 400 staff pay.

The Medical Store-keeper's pay of rank plus Rs. 400 staff pay for Captain ,or Rs. 500 staff, if a bove Captain's rank.

Surgeon Naturalise Marine Survey, pay of rank plus Rs. 300 staff pay.

Medical Officer, Lawrence Asylum, Sanawar, Rs. 450 for Lieut, rising after ten years, service as Captain to Rs. 650 monthly.

Staff Surgeon, Secunderabad, pay as for medical charge of a Native Corps.

Substantive charge of a Remount Depot, pay as for medical charge of a Native Corps.

A note adds that the pay of rank for an Army Medical Corps officer is the same as that for a I. M. S. Officer of similar rank ; also that any present incumbent who would be loser under the revised scale will continue to receive the existing rate of pay.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon. Mr. Apcar has been re-elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Giro, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, has been elected Vice-President for the year 1905-06. The other members of the new Committee are Mr. T. Fraser, Mr. J. D. Nimmo, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. C. W. M. Graham, Mr. D. O. Blair, Mr. A. M. Monteath and Mr. E. Henry.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 27TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, Captain W. H. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 27th January. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Alder. Mrs Infant and 3 children
Burden, Capt H
Hole, Miss
Berry, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Cooper, Miss M
Cairns, Mr J
Cross, Mr G
Carey, Mr and Mrs Master and child
Cowland, Miss
Ingwood, Mrs F
Dale, Mr R
Davidson, Mr J
Drew, Dr
Fraser, Lt A C and Mrs
Fry, Mr and Mrs W
Gregson-Wardell, Rev
Hamilton, Mrs and Miss
Hoar, Miss E
Halford, Miss S
Hurst, Mr L
Kenney, Mr K and inft.
Khan, Mrs and inft.
Kidd, John Esq
Keighley, Mr P
Khan, Zeman Khan
Lawson, Mr D
Morris, Mr R S
Montford, Mrs
Payne, Mrs and child
Roams Mr A
Scoones, Miss E
Sandilands, r
Sawning, Mr B R
Vesey, Mr A
Wescott, Rev F
Watson, Mr and Mrs W G and 3 children
Whitelaw, Mr F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ahmad, Mr S S
Ambler, Mr P
Anderson, Mr R
Adamson, Mr H
Adams, Mr and Mrs
Amery, Mr D H
Barnes, Mr H
Beville, Major F G
Bennett, Mr W G
Cumming, Mr and Mrs J A
Cumming, Mr J A
Cumming, Mr H
Daly, Major and Mrs H and child
Edmondson, Mr and Mrs R E
Faiotti, Mr F
Gillard, Mr W
Gedri, Mrs
Goot, Miss E
Gunn, Mr and Mrs W
Horrer, Mrs R L and 2 children
Herbert, Mr J E
Harnall, M r M
Jacob, Major A G
Jones, Mr and Miss
Knickerbocker, Capt R
Kirkness, Mr J J
Kilkelly, Mrs and inft
Lewis, Mr and Mrs
Lewis, Miss
Langley, Miss K
Martin, Capt and Mrs F
Mitre, Mr J N
Mackellan, Miss
Mody, Mr J J
Ostrehan, Miss
Orr, Miss M P
Ormes, Mr A A
Proust, Mrs
Rogers, Mr and Mrs J F
Pike, Mrs C
Roberts, Mr S
Sawyer, Mrs W H and inft.
Staonard, Mrs J
Sanderson, Mr H
Stokes, Mr R
Smith Mr McD
Stair, Earl of
Stevens, Mrs C R
Shroff, Mr H B
Swin, Mr J
Sale, Mr L
Vaugaan, Mr and Mrs J P
Wimberley, Mr and Mrs C J
Walsh, Mr and Mrs E J
Wood, Hon E

FROM PORT SAID.

Ackermon, Mr and Mrs
Berkache, Mr F
Patterson, Mr J H
Palmer, Mr G H
Weaver, Mr L
Moses, Mr A

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Pegado, Mr C J O
Velogo, Mr J C

FROM BRINDISI.

Greenfell, Mr R W
Sevenko, Mr J

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the S. S. Coladonia for Aden, connecting with S. S. India for Marseilles and London :—

Abbott Mr E M
Abbott Mr J M
Arathon Mr and Mrs 2 children and infant
Arbuthnot Mr J
Alraghi Mr B
Brnce Capt and Mrs G
Boon Capt and Mrs T M
Bell Mr William
Brown Mr and Mrs J J
Brown Mr G M
Begg Mr Wm
Barton Mr J B
Bevan Mr and Miss
Brown Miss W L
Brown Miss E
Brown Miss S
Brown Miss A
Brown Miss M
Buckhouse Mr O
Brand Mr F
Bain Mrs and child
Bain Mr J
Boyd Rev Robert
Boyd Mrs
Bagshawe Capt and Mrs and inft
Bradshaw Mr and Mrs J B
Christian Mr G W
Carter Miss
Cooper Mr M
Cobb Miss M
Carlett Capt and Mrs J S 2 infts and nurse
Cornelius Mr E H
Glunn Mr F E
Davidson Miss M
Davidson Mrs and inft
Davidson Mr J
Davis Mr J
Drimmie Mr F
Drake-Brockman Capt W H
Dalrymple Mr M G
DeLisle Maj and Mrs G de S
East Catt Mr H
East catt Mr R W
Edwards Miss
Fry Mr and Mrs T B
Frith Miss
Fairlie Bruce Mr
Fassati Mr P
Figgis Mr A W
Fry Mr G J and child
Fisher Mrs and inft
Finley Mr J
Gunpatty Mr
Gresham Mr W M
Green Miss and child
Hopkins Mr C H
Hodson Major and Mrs
Hasske Mr E
Higgs Miss A M
Hobbs Capt G L
Hotham Commander A J
Horne Mrs
Hoskyn Mr and Mrs A F 2 children and nurse
Holman Mr W
Holman Mr J
Hennessy Rev J
Holmes Miss K
Harding Capt M F
Hutchinson Maj J O
Jubal Bibi Saheb and Governess
Johnson Mr B
Jarrad Mrs
John Mr J Ulysses
Kelly Asst Surg H K
Kenrick Mr W B
Kohler Mr A
Kingand Mr G L
Keyston Mr and Mrs
Keyston Miss A
Lawes Miss
Lambert Mr A E and inft
Lockhart-Mure Major W C
Lyons Mr M J
Lovey Mr and Mrs S T
Lang Mr W H
Moller Mr J F
Mannheim Dr
Maclean Miss
Mallet Mr and Mrs M E
Marsden Mr E
Muirhead Mr J A
Metaxa Mr and Mrs
Murray Mr A
Morison Mr J G
Mangaki Mr
Morwood Maj J
Morgan Mrs C H inft and nurse
Mc Ilwraith Lady
Mc Gowan Mr J
Narbury Mr P Pite G
Nelson Mr R A
Newell Capt H A
Perin Mr and Mrs
Phillips Mr A W
Price Capt F V
Pesso Mr and Mrs
Pays Mr C H
Peters Mr T M
Pearson Mr H
Pratt Revd B
Rice Capt and Mrs H A H and child
Rodda Mr R R
Rhodes Mr H
Ratan Mr H S C
Rossnis Mr J
Robbins Mr A L G
Ritchie Mr G
Robertson Mr F G
Rodgoschi Mr A P
Spedding Mr
Sandow Mr
Stewart Mr E S
Strath Mr G A
Smith Mr W R
Seymour Keay Mr J
Sandbach Col A E
Sandilands Mrs and maid
Sim Mr and Mrs R
Shoemaker Mr N
Shoemaker Miss
Tyers Miss
Tullock Gen Sir S A B
Vlasto Mrs nurse and infty
Yeat Maj W
Vaughan Capt L J
Wedgwood Mr M
Wakefield Mr W H
Wirth Mr
Wills Mr Julian
Warwick Mr J G
Wynne-Sowell Mrs H and maid
Winckworth Mr W N
Weld Mr
Woodward Miss
Yule Mr D

OUR NEW NAVAL POLICY.

THE SPEECH THAT CAUSED ALARM.

Mr. Arthur H. Lee M. P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, responding to the toast of "The Imperial Forces" at the annual dinner of the Eastleigh (Hants) station staff, on Feb. 2 said that the present great Naval reform resulted from the absolutely changed conditions arising from the redistribution of the Naval Power in Europe and from the lessons of the war in the Fart East. They had tried to take advantage of the lessons afforded by these two circumstances. They had not so much to keep their eye on France and the Mediterranean, but to look with more anxiety, not fear, towards the North Sea. If war should, unhappily, be declared under existing conditions, the British Navy would get its blow in first before the other side had time to learn that war had been declared. The redistribution would effect great economy in naval expenditure, yet the fighting strength was practically doubled. During the past few weeks the Navy was stronger and more ready to undertake any task the nation demanded of it than at any previous period.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 3.

THE TIBETAN PAPERS.

The Tibet Blue-book which has been the sensation of the week is a bulky volume of nearly 300 pages divided into two parts, one consisting almost entirely of the telegrams and despatches that passed between the Home and Indian authorities, and the other relating to the details of the expedition. It is the first and shorter part that has caused so much excitement. To a few people only was it known that there had been friction, and the revelations respecting Sir Frank Younghusband's serious difference with his Majesty's Government came as a complete, and I may say painful surprise to the general public. I say his Majesty's Government, for it is a little too much to expect us to believe, as some would have us do, that Mr. Brodrick has done this off his own bat. There are people and they are strongly represented in the London Press, who are so embittered against Mr. Brodrick that they seem to gloat over this fresh opportunity of pouring out the vials of their wrath upon the unfortunate ex-War Secretary. I met one of these gentlemen two days ago and he was full of fury against the Indian Secretary. "Would you be surprised to hear" said my friend "that Ministers never saw the despatch censuring Colonel Younghusband until they read it in the papers on Monday morning ?" "It all depends upon what you mean by Ministers" I replied. "If you allude merely to subordinate members of the Government, Under-Secretaries and so forth I dare say you are right, but if you wish me to believe that Mr. Brodrick took the strong line he did with reference to Sir Francis Younghusband without consulting his colleagues in the Cabinet, you must forgive me if I am utterly incredulous." Those who ought to know attribute the refusal of the Government in London to uphold in its entirety the treaty made by Sir F. Younghusband and the condemnation bestowed upon his "disobedience to orders" more to Lord Lansdowne than Mr. Brodrick himself. Even a worm will turn and it is perhaps not altogether beyond the bounds of possibility to assume that the Foreign Office were not merely concerned in seeing a rebuke administered to Sir F. Younghusband, but were glad to avail themselves of a hint to those in more exalted positions not to "hustle" so much in regard to other spheres of influence in connection with which the rights, claims or susceptibilities of other Powers have to be considered. That the very first despatch in the Blue-book should be one from Lord Lansdowne to Sir C. Scott, our late Ambassador in Russia, written with a view to allay Count Lamsdorff's apprehensions may be only a coincidence, but it really looks as if it had been inserted as a sort of text to what follows. On April 13, Count Benckendorff was at Downing Street and asked Lord Lansdowne to confirm his previous statement as to the why and the wherefore of the expedition," replied" says Lord Lansdowne "that I had no objection to his saying that in my view nothing had happened to modify the objects with which we had originally determined to send Colonel Younghusband's mission into Tibetan territory." On June 2, Lord Lansdowne explained to Count Benckendorff in writing exactly what the policy of the Government was with reference to Tibet the Ambassador having we are told upon several occasions expressed a hope that that policy "would not be altered by recent events." Your Excellency, says Lord Lansdowne, has inquired in the course of recent conversation whether the opposition which has been offered to the British Mission in Tibet, has any way modified the policy of his Majesty's Government in regard to that country as described in their telegram to the Government of India of the 6th November, 1903.

"His Majesty's Government announced in that telegram," Lord Lansdowne writes, "that in sanctioning the advance of Colonel Younghusband's Mission to Gyangtse they were clearly of opinion that it should not be allowed to lead to the occupation of Tibet, or to permanent intervention in Tibetan affairs. They stated that the advance was to be made for the sole purpose of obtaining satisfaction, and that as soon as reparation had been obtained, withdrawal would be effected. They added that they were not prepared to establish a permanent mission in Tibet, and that the question of enforcing trade facilities in that country must be considered in the light of the decision conveyed in the telegram. I am now able to tell you that his Majesty's Government still adhere to the policy above described, though it is obvious that their action must to some extent depend upon the conduct of the Tibetans themselves, and that his Majesty's Government cannot undertake that they will not depart in any eventuality from the policy which now commends itself to them. They have, however, to state in the most emphatic terms that, so long as no other Power endeavours to intervene in the affairs of Tibet, they will not attempt either to annex it, to establish a Protectorate over it, or in any way to control its internal administration."

Eight days later Count Benckendorff informed Lord Lansdowne that Count Lamsdorff had observed with regret a correspondence recently published in the "Times" on the subject of a pretended convention between Russia and Tibet. "Through the Russian Ambassador, Count Lamsdorff again denied that their existed between Russia and Tibet, any treaty or convention of any kind either direct or through any intermediary. Count Lamsdorff added that it had given him great satisfaction to note that the British Government for their part recognised in the terms of Lord Lansdowne's memorandum of June 2, "the utility and necessity of maintaining the political "status quo" in that province of the Chinese Empire." "Placing full confidence in that communication, Count Lamsdorff saw in it a pledge of the future policy of his Britannic Majesty's Governments, which would prevent any difficulty of principle arising between the two Governments in those regions."

PUBLIC OPINION AND SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND'S "DISOBEDIENCE."

The substance of the papers relating to the agreement made by Sir F. Younghusband has already been telegraphed to you and need not be repeated here. Some people hold that however much Sir F. Younghusband may have been to blame he as a subordinate of the Government of India ought not to have been pilloried. As the recognised organs of public opinion generally speaking, the Ministerialist papers are on the side of Sir F. Younghusband, while the Liberal Press are strongly against him. To begin with the Unionist Journals. The "Times" fears the Blue book will be perused with mingled feelings by those who have at heart the best interests of our Indian administration and the preservation of those great traditions of devotion and fearlessness in the performance of exceptionally arduous and responsible public duties to which the safety and prosperity of our Indian dependency have owed so much in the past. That there should have been so serious a divergency as the correspondence reveals is in itself regrettable ; but it is even more regrettable that publicity should thus be given to that divergency without any adequate purpose.

With the decision of the Imperial Government on the questions of policy, the "Times" is not prepared to quarrel. But what it completely fails to see is what public interest can be served by advertising this painful controversy. It will be an evil day for the Empire when Ministers at home shall set about to discourage by churlish strictures the readiness of public servants abroad to assume responsibility in cases of extreme difficulty and urgency. It is this highest form of courage which has helped more than any other quality of our race to build up and preserve the British Empire. No mistake which may, and must inevitably sometimes, be committed from excess of zeal or error of judgment by the ablest and the wisest in the exercise of that quality will ever have such grave consequences as the loss of that quality itself would have, if it were gradually to decay under the blighting influence of official censoriousness. "The Standard," while maintaining that the expedition was far from being a "fiasco" as our benevolent critics abroad have represented, says :—

It is a little unfortunate that so much is made in the Blue-book of the one point on which the India Office and Colonel Younghusband were at issue, and it would certainly be regrettable if one or two isolated sentences extracted from Mr. Brodrick's despatches should convey the impression that the Imperial Government under-estimates the merits of the exploits of its very distinguished servant.

The "Standard" which evidently does not like the Foreign Secretary's deference to Russia in this matter adds.

"We do not say that the obligations into which Lord Lansdowne has entered would have permitted a different course of conduct. But the transaction leaves an uncomfortable doubt as to whether we may not be bartering away the interests of our Indian dominion in exchange for concessions elsewhere which may be more shadowy than substantial."

The "Morning Post" :—

The Home Government must accept the responsibility of a final decision ; but that decision, if it is to be in the best interests of the Empire, must be in touch with reality—must be based on a full and accurate knowledge of all the conditions of the problem including the local conditions, for a knowledge of which the Home Government will naturally look to the agents whom it has itself selected. The ideal condition of things is to have the Home Government and the local agent—the man on the spot—are in agreement. Now that is, as these despatches show, unfortunately not the case in reference to Tibet, and the confidence of the simple citizen, whose only object is the well-being of the Empire, is necessarily somewhat shaken in the wisdom of a decision so nearly affecting India, when he finds that the Indian Government has been overruled by the Government in London. It is at least open to question whether, even with the strictest regard to the honourable observance of international obligations there would have been contravention of the assurances given to the Russian Governments in ratifying in its original form the agreement made by Colonel Younghusband. But what we are inclined to ask is : Why was any such assurance ever given ? The mystery is all the greater when we remember the vigour with which Lord Lansdowne insisted at an earlier date that British relations with Tibet were no business of Russia's. What is the policy of the Government really based on ? Is it the desire to avoid a quarrel with Russia ? It is fear of what the Opposition might say ?

The "Daily Telegraph" says the Blue-book thoroughly vindicates the Imperial Government against the charges of cupidity and bad faith, which its Radical critics think it patriotic to frame whenever active measures become necessary to protect the interests of the Empire.

"His Majesty's Government have had the rare moral courage to resist a very alluring temptation in circumstances which enhanced the inducements to succumb. They will get no credit for their firmness from their Radical critics, but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have strengthened throughout the Far East that confidence in British good faith which with the knowledge that we are determined to defend our rights, is the mainspring of our Imperial supremacy."

The "Globe" does not spare the Indian Minister, "When Mr. Brodrick" we are told

"Was transferred from the War Office to the India Office, some who had closely watched his official career freely predicted that the autocratic proclivities of his temperament would not be long in finding fresh room to expand in his new post. It was certainly a hazardous experiment to associate a strongly self-opinionated Minister in the administration of our Eastern Empire with one of the world's foremost statesmen—a Pro-Consul second to none in that splendid galaxy whose patriotic labours have made British India what it is to-day. Even the staunchest partisans of Mr. Brodrick will hesitate to compare him with Lord Curzon, either in respect of genius, administrative ability, far-sightedness, knowledge, or any other personal quality that goes to the making of statesmanship. But the very fact of this striking disparity in natural endowment was construed as something of an insurance that Mr. Brodrick would not repeat the litigous indiscretions which had unhappily characterised his attempts to solve the problem of Army reorganisation. Unhappily, the Blue Book just issued in connection with the mission to Lhasa demonstrates only too clearly that as Mr. Brodrick was at Pall Mall so he is to-day at Whitehall."

And so on and so on. The St. "James's Gazette" heads its article "Tibet for the Tibetans ?" and in the course of its comment says :—

"The plain man will be inclined to accept Colonel Younghusband's estimate rather than Mr. Brodrick's, to wonder what was the good of going to Lhasa at all for so small a purpose as the expedition has been permitted to achieve, to doubt seriously the wisdom of leaving Tibet so entirely to the—Tibetans ?—whom we had so fair an opportunity of making very different arrangements, and to suspect that a possible success has been turned to nothingness by an excess of caution."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" the most sober of the Unionist evening papers does not see that the Imperial Government could have acted otherwise than it has done in connection with the Lhassa Convention. By insisting upon the modification of the Convention the Imperial Government has discountenanced any adventurous "forward" policy, and shown that it will not imitate Russia in quietly accepting the results of subordinates strokes of their own bats.

Now for the Liberal papers. To begin with the "Daily Chronicle," that journal says :—

It is our pleasant duty to congratulate Mr. Brodrick on the firmness and good sense he has exhibited in settling the Tibetan question. Colonel Younghusband's conduct of the Tibetan mission was in many ways deserving of praise. But Mr. Brodrick has had the rare courage to refuse to be guided by any local agent however able, in a delicate and complex question of Imperial policy, and has detached himself in the plainest terms from the design for the permanent occupation of Tibetan soil. Mr. Brodrick's decision seems to us amply justified. It will be a bitter pill for the Indian Government and their agent to swallow, but it was high time to remind them that India is governed from London, and not London by India, that the British Government, which has to bear the responsibility of Empire, must be guided by higher considerations than those which move the jealous frontier official.

"Daily News" finds Lord Curzon's action open to complaint.

What right had he to telegraph to his officer the proposals he was making to the home Government before he had obtained their consent to his ideas and suggestions, especially when it was notorious that he was in favour of going to Lhassa ? Such conduct was admirably calculated to give Colonel Younghusband the idea that the Viceroy was determined to press the aggressive and extreme views which he himself favoured and the home Government repelled. For Colonel Younghusband's later disobedience and disingenuous insistence on his own plans, when they directly countered those of the Government, Lord Curzon was responsible. He fully deserved to share Mr. Brodrick's censure of the commander of the expedition, which had its origin only in his excessive fancy and ill-balanced fears.

The "Star" also directs its heavy artillery on Government House, Calcutta.

The Tibet Blue-book is an astounding exposure of what is called Imperialism. It justifies all our attacks upon Lord Curzon, for it fixes upon him a load of guilt far greater than we could have imagined. It is a mistake to regard Sir Frank Younghusband as the chief malefactor. He is only Lord Curzon's instrument. He preferred to obey the Viceroy rather than the Secretary of State. He calmly ignored Mr. Brodrick and the British Government, and practically carried out Lord Curzon's behest, knowing well that Lord Curzon is sufficiently powerful to protect his faithful servant."

Moreover, Lord Curzon's prestige is severely shaken, and his inordinate ambition is rudely shocked. The question for Parliament is whether Lord Curzon is a fit person to hold the great office of Viceroy. We think he is not. "Our Asiatic difficulties state of things which is a menace to the peace and security of India and of the Empire. We want a servant not a master in India, an administrator not an autocrat. Lord Curzon must be called upon to resign. His next act of disobedience may involve us in war, not with Tibet, but with Russia."

The "Manchester Guardian" has no mercy for poor Sir F. Younghusband. His "gross insubordination" says the leading provincial paper "merited not the censure that he received but much more drastic punishment. The Sovereign people of England" —listen to this ye prancing pro-consuls ! "were indeed spared the last humiliation of actual defeat by an Indian Colonel but the mere fact that the duel between Mr. Brodrick and Sir F. Younghusband was maintained so long and in such equal terms is in the last degree alarming and reveals grave dangers to the stability of the Imperial fabric.

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

The paper on "The Place of India under Protection" read by Mr. S. S. Thorburn before a fairly large meeting of the East India Association on Monday, was rather disappointing nor did the discussion prove much more enlightening. But Sir Lepel Griffin's contribution though short was decidedly interesting. He declared that the Government of India's famous despatch on Tariff Reform was conceived hastily and that Lord Curzon and his Council not only admit this but are prepared to revise their opinions ; Lord Reay who presided seemed unable to accept this statement as perfectly accurate and his incredulity is shared by many people. The meeting very properly passed the following resolution : "The East India Association desires to record its unanimous opinion that in the Imperial Conference on the fiscal question about to be summoned by the Government India should be assigned a place proportional to her importance in the Empire, and that her representatives should include independent and unofficial members, English and Indian, of British India and native States, adequately representing her more important interests and industries."

THE UPHEAVAL IN RUSSIA.

I referred I think in a previous letter to some interesting information respecting the grave domestic situation in Russia sent to me by an Englishman of my acquaintance who went to Russia just before Christmas, and has since been staying in St. Petersburg. My correspondent speaks the Russian language, and has access to exceptionally well informed quarters. He was, however, a little out when he predicted that there would be no serious trouble until the spring at all events, but when he wrote about the prospects of organized disturbance, his opinion was doubtless influenced by the abominable weather then prevailing, and as history tells us, the actions of revolutionists do not always rise superior to atmospheric conditions. More than once a State has been saved from disaster by a timely or untimely, downfall of rain. But that is by the way. My correspondent writing to me a few days ago from the Russian capital says :—"We have been through some exciting scenes, and you may tell the people of Bombay that an old friend of Russia and of the Indian people fervently hopes that the latter will never be handed over to the tender mercies of the former. We have had to put down disturbances in India, but we have never, even in our wildest moments of excitement, permitted the soldiery to fire recklessly on unarmed crowds of peaceful citizens, simply because they failed to 'move on,' when requested to do so by the police. I was on the police bridge over the Moika or Nevsky Prospect on the fatal Sunday, and had just got up into line with the Simiodski Regiment posted on the bridge. They had left a space for traffic on one flank, and in another minute I should have been in front of the firing line, but as I passed I saw the soldiers bring their rifles to the present, and I paused. I thought at first they were only joking, and were merely trying to frighten the miscellaneous jeering crowd on the footpath of the Newsky about a dozen yards from the line. A volley rang forth. I recognised at once that it was blank. The crowd did so too and laughed ; but the next moment followed a volley of bullets and it was no longer a laughing matter. Several of the multitude fell dead and wounded ; the rest broke and fled followed by two parting volleys. I could not help asking were the soldiers mad to fire on a helpless innocent crowd of promenaders like that, but

ber that Colonel Younghusband had no instructions to reduce the indemnity without obtaining some compensatory concessions, and it was this latter condition which in his judgment as the man on the spot was impossible of attainment.

7. We trust that His Majesty's Government, while recognising the full merits of Colonel Younghusband's achievement in terminating an affair which began in so unpromising a manner and which such unfortunate incidents by the establishment of most friendly relations than could possibly have been expected, will not consent in the one matter of judgment into which he fell. We fully admit that the error of judgment was a serious one as it involved the occupation of the Chumbi Valley for a period of 75 years in contravention of the undertaking of His Majesty's Government, but we submit that the circumstances in which it was made afford sufficient reason for generous consideration.

Colonel Younghusband's memorandum enclosed in Lord Ampthill's despatch is dated October 15th.

On my return to India I find that I am held by His Majesty's Government to have acted in defiance of express instructions in accepting the Tibetan proposal regarding the mode of payment of the indemnity and to have disobeyed orders in leaving Lhasa without making an attempt to alter the Convention I had signed. I desire, therefore, to explain the reasons for my action and to offer suggestions as to the best method of carrying out the wishes of His Majesty's Government for modifying the terms I settled with the Tibetans.

2. I would, in the first place, remark that the despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 5th August, specifically laying down that the amount of indemnity I was to ask was not to be more than the Tibetans could pay within three years, did not reach me till after I had accepted the Tibetan proposal. The terms of the draft Convention certainly implied that the amount should be paid in three years, but a certain amount of latitude was left to me in the matter of the indemnity; and though I admit that my action was not covered by my instructions, I regret that His Majesty's Government should consider that it was in defiance of them.

3. For what was my position in the early days of September? I had before me the telegram of the Secretary of State, dated 10th August, in which it was definitely laid down that the troops were to start back on a day to be named by the military authorities in communication with me. General Macdonald had consulted his medical officers and his commanding officers of regiments, and had informed me, on 31st August, that 15th September was the latest date he could remain and that, unless he received orders to the contrary from Government, he intended to leave on that date. I had at the time every reason to suppose that the date named by General Macdonald would be accepted by Government. Throughout the latter part of my mission very great importance had been attached to military considerations, and I had, indeed, been reprimanded in June for asking for fuller time for my negotiations than General Macdonald had advised could be given. I could not doubt, then, that my being my longer period than up to 15th September at my disposal for negotiations.

4. I accordingly arranged that on 1st September the whole of the Council and the principal members of the National Assembly should meet me in the presence of the Amban, and I then presented them with the draft Convention in its final form, which, I said, I expected them to sign within a week. As the annuities of the Indemnity, I had inserted the sum of £500,000 or 75 lakhs of rupees, this being calculated at the rate suggested by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, viz., £ 60,000 a month from the date of the attack on the Mission to a month after the Convention should have been signed. The period of payment I placed at three years.

5. On 4th September, the Regent came to me, saying the Tibetans were ready to agree to all our terms except that regarding the indemnity, and he begged me that the amount might be paid in annual instalments of one lakh each for 75 years, I had not then received the telegram from the Government of India, dated 2nd September, saying I could remain till 15th October. I was under the impression I would have to leave on 15th September. Time was exceedingly pressing. It was all important that I should get the Convention through before I left Lhasa. It was in every way desirable, also, that the Convention I should make should be such that it was possible for the Tibetans to keep, and not one which would leave with them a sense of resentment. The country could well afford to pay 75 lakhs, which is not more that a year's revenue of a State like Indore in India. But in Tibet there is almost no cash, and the smallest amount of revenue reaches the Central Government, nearly the whole being paid in kind to local officials and to the monasteries. To pay even a lakh of rupees a year in cash would cause some difficulty to the Central Government; and if I had insisted on only the 25 lakhs which the Secretary of State now considers sufficient being paid within three years, I should have left behind me a raw in Lassa. The amount would not have been paid, and we would have been involved in those very complications in the future which it is the object of His Majesty's Government to avoid, and which, in my opinion, have been avoided by the arrangement I made.

6. I had one other consideration in my mind. Under Article VI. of the Convention the indemnity to be fixed was to be for (1) the expenses incurred in military operations, and (2) for insults to, and attacks upon, the British Commissioner. However much we might reduce the amount afterwards, it was, I considered, politically desirable to make the Tibetans acknowledge that for the above no small amount of satisfaction was due to us. Twenty-five lakhs of rupees is only £166,000, which is a small amount to enter in a treaty as satisfaction for insults and attacks upon the British Representative.

7. I had then in the end to act upon my own responsibility in the matter of extending the period for the payment of the indemnity, but I trust Government will not consider I acted hastily, for in my telegram of 15th July I referred to the possibility of having to increase the number of years in which payment of the indemnity might have to be made, and suggested that in this respect we might suit the convenience of the Tibetans.

8. I should, of course, have preferred to have been able to carry out the letter of the instructions of His Majesty's Government, but I should have incurred a very heavy responsibility in refusing the Tibetan proposal. It was quite possible that, if I had refused, the Regent would have left Lhasa rather than sign the Convention, and, in any case, I would have left him in there in a very precarious position. Whereas by accepting the proposal, I satisfied the Tibetans. I saw I had gained one at least of the cardinal principles of the policy of His Majesty's Government, viz., the securing of the "maximum" of reparation with the minimum" of future liability. And I was able to leave Lhasa, feeling that I had effected what I am sure His Majesty's Government must consider of far more importance than the conclusion of a paper Convention, viz., the establishment of our relations with the Tibetans on a footing of mutual good-will.

9. I have now to explain why I refrained from altering the Convention I had made. When it was decided that the Mission could not winter at Lhasa, that must get through its work in a hurried manner than I suppose has ever before been allowed for the conclusion of an important treaty, I felt down my course of action, and told the Tibetans time after time that, directly the treaty was signed, we would leave Lhasa. To impress this upon them I often made use of the expression:—"If you sign the treaty to-morrow, I will go away the next day." The Tibetans are exceedingly suspicious people. The Dalai Lama had written to warn them to be especially cautious against the "craftiness" of the English. The more fact of my remaining would, therefore, have aroused suspicion; and it in addition, I had asked to alter the Convention only just signed with so much ceremony, I should in an instant have lost all the confidence I had so hardly won. I understood from the telegrams of the Secretary of State that he had no wish to prejudice the Convention already made, and neither I nor a single member of my staff had a doubt that the attempt to alter it would have most seriously prejudiced it. By persuasion I could never have induced them to alter it now it was once arranged; and though I certainly had the power to insist upon the alteration, I hardly had the right to. Nor in the strictly limited time at my disposal could I have expected to negotiate new Trade Regulations. I doubt if Government even yet thoroughly appreciate the extraordinary obtuseness and stubbornness and the lack of business capacity of the Tibetans or the inadequacy of the Government machine for dealing with foreign relations.

10. Then, again, military considerations had here, too, to be taken into account. I was constantly being urged not to keep the troops a day longer in Lhasa than could be helped, so that they might not suffer from the approaching winter. As soon therefore, as the Convention was signed, I told General Macdonald that he might take 20th September as the date for leaving. This would give the Amban time to get an answer from Peking, authorising him to sign the Adhesion Agreement if the Chinese Government showed any inclination to settle the matter. If money were insisted to be at, unconstrained, our leaving Lhasa would have more effect than our remaining, for the Amban certainly felt our presence there as a remedy useful in checking the Tibetans, and making them more amenable to him. General Macdonald, therefore, made arrangements all the way down the line for the return of the force on or within a few days of 20th September. The convoy, which was ready to start from Gyangtse to stock the posts, if we had to stay, was countermanded, and troops and transport along the line of communications began to return to India. Arrangements of this kind in a country like Tibet cannot be made or altered at the last moment; and as I had been led to expect that my action regarding the indemnity clause was to be supported, I had arranged farewell visits and ceremonies which it would have been very awkward to postpone.

11. Subsequent events have shown that my action has enabled us to leave Tibet with some feeling of confidence that our relations have been placed on a basis rested in friendly sentiment. We have got the Convention, and we have got it with good will behind it. And if I be considered too much, what we do not wish for can at any time be given back.

12. His Majesty's Government, I understand, now wish to reduce the amount of indemnity from 75 lakhs of rupees to 25 lakhs. Now that I have forced the Tibetans to acknowledge that 75 lakhs is due to us for their misdemeanors, the remission may be made with good grace as an act of generosity on our part. As a matter of business, I think we ought to expect from them the opening of a trade mart in Eastern Tibet, which would be as much to their interests as ours; and my idea had been that an arrangement of this nature might very easily have been made when the revision of the Trade Regulations came to be discussed. But if His Majesty's Government wish the alteration in the amount of the indemnity to be made at once, we must trust to the good feeling of the Tibetans to subsequently make us a concession in regard to the marts. By the Convention they undertake to consider the question of opening new marts, and our generosity in reducing the indemnity may be taken as a ground for asking for the opening of the mart.

13. But while reducing the amount of the indemnity, His Majesty's Government wish also to limit the period of occupation of the Chumbi Valley. This is a very serious sacrifice of the interests of the Government of India. Chumbi is the Key to Tibet. It is also the most difficult part of the road to Lhasa. With Chumbi in our possession, we have a clear run into Tibet, for the Tang La Pass across the watershed is an open plain several miles wide. With Chumbi in the possession of the Tibetans the difficulties of an advance into Tibet are trebled. We got through it this time by diplomatic management. Nor do the Tibetans show any resentment whatever at the idea of our prolonged occupation of Chumbi, for the valley is not looked upon as part of Tibet proper, and is on the Indian side of the watershed and inhabited by a separate race. Supposing, however, that His Majesty's Government, with these considerations before them, still decide to limit our occupation of the Chumbi Valley three years, the Viceroy has proposed to state this intention in the ratification of the Convention. There might be advantage in attaching to such a declaration a statement that we reserve to ourselves the right to reoccupy the valley if the indemnities is not paid; but we presumably would always have this right in any case, as every nation has a right to enforce a treaty obligation which is not fulfilled. Any such declaration on the part of the Government of India, based on the instructions which they have received from His Majesty's Government, who have more immediately before them the interests of the British Empire as a whole.

Three days after Mr. Brodrick had written the above despatch, a further despatch from Lord Ampthill, dated November 17, reached the India Office, containing once more a vigorous vindication of Colonel Younghusband's action, in the following terms:—

His Majesty's Government are already in possession of our views as to the merits of Colonel Younghusband's achievement; but we take this further opportunity of stating that, in our opinion, the satisfactory results referred to above are mainly due to the conspicuous tact, ability, and consistency displayed by him during that very critical period of the negotiations; negotiations which were rendered an the more difficult by the rigour of the climate and the circumstances of physical discomfort, and not seldom of danger, in which they had to be carried on. It is from this in our particular the Commissioner has failed to earn the approval of His Majesty's Government, but we feel confident that the more complete and dispassionate review will be as a whole, has been more fully realized. His Majesty's Government will not withhold from him a generous measure of approval.

This despatch was accompanied by a letter from Colonel Younghusband, summing up the results of his Mission and paying a warm tribute to the officers who had served under him.

The Blue-book contains also some diplomatic correspondence following on the above, and followed by which the most important is the following despatch from Lord Lansdowne to His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated June 2, 1904:—

I have access to Count Benckendorff today in writing a communication to the following effect in regard to Tibet, His excellency having upon several occasions expressed a hope that our policy towards that country would not be altered by recent events.

Your excellency has rightly laid stress in this recent conversation, whether the opposition which has been offered to the British Mission to Tibet has in any way manifest the policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to that country. Lord Lansdowne in their telegram to the Government of India of 7th November, 1903, His Majesty's Government announced in that telegram that in sanctioning the advance of Colonel Younghusband's mission to Gyangtse, they were clearly of opinion that it would not be allowed to lead to the occupation of Tibet, or to permanent intervention in Tibetan affairs. They stated that the advance was to be looked upon as a temporary measure of precaution, and that, as soon as reparation had been obtained, withdrawal would be effected. They added that they were not prepared to establish a permanent, Mission in Lhasa, and that the question of opening trade facilities in that country was to be considered in the light of the decision conveyed in the telegram. I am now able to tell you that his majesty's Government still adhere to the policy thus described, though it is obvious that their action must to some extent depend upon the conduct of the Tibetans themselves, and that His Majesty's Government cannot undertake that they will not depart in any eventuality from the policy which they recommends itself to them. They desire, however, to state in the most emphatic terms that, so long as no other Power endeavours to intervene in the affairs of Tibet, they will not attempt either to annex it, to establish a Protectorate over it, or in any way to control its internal administration."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from other diseases.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	8	5	8
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	19	13	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	40	40	70
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	7	8	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarneo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada..	54	28	61
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	12	10	21
G Mahim and Worli.....	1	1	14
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	7	21
Total.....	130	112	249
Total plague deaths to date...	280,726	233,035	
Same date last year	113	93	159

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
49	27

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—

1905.

Feb 18th, Sahar Hill | Feb. 25th, Sahar Village.
" 22nd, Santa Cruz (West) | Mar. 2nd, Jackal Club.
Mar 8th, Cross Roads.

Members traveling to Santa Cruz by train are requested to proceed to the Meet with as little delay as possible.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Produce Plate—3 p.m.
2nd Race—The Importers Handicap—3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—TheTom Le Mesurier Plate—4 p.m.
4th Race—The Grand Western Handicap—4 30 p.m.
5th Race—The Bombay Derby—4-55 p.m.
6th Race—The Imperial Plate—5-20 p.m.
7th Race—The Melton Plate—5-50 p.m.

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sargint and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba.....	2-35 p.m.
Church Gate.....	2-40 p.m.
Grant Road.....	2-45 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxhmi....	3-30 p.m.

Local Time.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 17 February.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHAMPION & CO.

Will attend.

ADDRESS ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

THE RUSSIAN AGENTS AT HULL.

The International Commission sat again in Paris on the 26th ultimo, when five men from trawlers which had been exposed to the Russian fire on the night of October 21 gave evidence, generally supporting the story of the incident as disclosed at the Hull inquiry. They were rather closely cross-examined by the Russian agents, and also questioned by the presiding Commissioner. The Commission then adjourned.

Paris, Jan. 27.

The most significant feature of this morning's sitting was the objection raised on the Russian side against the reception of evidence respecting the proceedings of the Russian agents at Hull. M. Nekludoff contended that the proceedings of those agents at Hull were outside the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The questionable character of the information collected by the Russian agents in England was strikingly manifested in the course of the same sitting. In the Russian cross-examination a vigorous attempt was made to secure an admission that there had been a Japanese on board the mission ship Alpha. The surgeon of that vessel, Dr. Colmer as well as the skipper, Mr. White, were both closely questioned on the point. Dr. Colmer was asked whether before, during, or after the incident any Japanese was on board the Alpha. Never, he replied; indeed he had never seen any Japanese in the North Sea. Nor had he ever been on board an English trawler whose vessel was could be mistaken for a Japanese. Did he know a man named Danielson, of London, asked Baron Taube. No, replied Dr. Colmer, he had never heard of such a person. Mr. White, the skipper of the Alpha, said he had never seen any Japanese on board his ship, and he knew nobody of the name of Danielson.

Apart from the foregoing suggestive episodes the morning sitting was almost exclusively occupied by the evidence of different fishermen confirming that previously given. It tended to show that the trawlers had their regulation lights usually burning, passed by lamps on deck, that they had one or more sails set, and that no strange craft of any description had been seen among the flotilla. Some of the witnesses mentioned having noticed signals by the Russian ships, but these signals conveyed no meaning to them. The Russian cross examination was again marked by an effort to make mountains out of molehills in the shape of minute and insignificant differences between some of the witnesses statements to-day and those made at the Board of Trade inquiry.

The Commission certainly did a good day's work to-day, examining no less than ten witnesses, representing nine of the vessels present on the Dogger Bank. Making allowance for the different positions which they held towards the intending Russian warships, the evidence given by these skippers and smacksmen left an impression not only of absolute sincerity, but of agreement between the different statements. The proceedings concluded with a graceful compliment by Admiral Fournier to Mr. John Brooks, skipper of the Crane, on his noble conduct in saving four ships' crews of 40 hands in all. Speaking in the name of the Commission, he said that the medal conferred upon him ought to have been of gold.

January 29.

The short sitting of the Commission of Inquiry which was held on Saturday morning was of considerable importance, owing to the identification of the Kamchatka, the Russian warship that had been left behind by the rest of the fleet, and which early in the fatal encounter with the two trawlers had been attacked by torpedo-boats on the night of the incident. It was announced from St. Petersburg at the time that the Kniaz Suvaroff had received passing messages by wireless telegraphy concerning the Kamchatka, but which were regarded as really emanating from a hostile warship that desired to ascertain the position of the squadron. According to the story told by eye-witnesses on board the mate of the British steam trawler Kenneis, a vessel, the description of which answers to that of the Kamchatka, was seen by both of them at 7 o'clock on the morning following the attack on the Gull, not far from the scene of that incident. It is probable that the full significance of this evidence will only become apparent when the Russian naval officers are heard, but even now it seems to point to a possible explanation of the whole extraordinary affair. The conceivable nervousness on board a ship left alone behind the squadron, in waters which the Germans had pictured as seen by the unsophisticated Japanese, would be under it an easy matter for imaginations thus excited to convert harmless trawlers and merchantman into disguised torpedo-boats.

It is understood that the Commissioners have decided not to sit in public during the evidence concerning the proceedings of the two Russian agents at Hull, when Mr. O'Beirne stigmatized as reprehensible, while exonerating the Russian Government from responsibility for their conduct.

EXAMINATION OF SWEDISH SEAMEN.

Paris, Jan. 30.

The proceedings at this morning's sitting of the Commission of Inquiry, which was occupied by the examination of two Swedish men and a Norwegian, the steamer Aldebaran, threw considerable light on the probable origin of the incident—that is to say, the numerous cause of the apprehensions that led the officers of the Kniaz Suvaroff to mistake harmless trawlers for torpedo-boats.

After the examination of Captain Jonsson of the Aldebaran, who gave particulars of the manner in which his vessel was run down and sunk in the north-west-south-west of Hanstholm shortly after 8 o'clock on the evening of October 21—that is to say, a few hour before the incident. M. Nekludoff, the Russian Agent, read a despatch from the Russian fleet, in the said, first, that his Government had been informed of the incident referred to in the evidence of the officers of the Aldebaran, which was mentioned in the statement of the English case; secondly, that there had been direct diplomatic communication on that subject between the only two Governments concerned namely, those of Russia and of Sweden and Norway; thirdly; that this latter incident having occurred in the night and in the midst of that of the so-called Hull incident in which the British fishing flotilla had suffered damage, the Russian Government considered that the affair of the Aldebaran had no connection with the matter submitted to the Commission of Inquiry. Consequently he would abstain from putting any questions to Captain Jonsson and to the other witnesses. Nine o'clock, he said, would be the hour which would also refrain from all discussion of their evidence, while, however, making every necessary reservation as to their depositions.

Mr. O'Beirne, the British Agent, at once replied, speaking in terms which would seem to indicate that he had not been informed in advance of the objection raised by his Russian colleague. He said that the connexion between the two incidents could only be established in the case of the vessel which was a certain distance behind the other Russian ships. She believed that she had been attacked by torpedo-boats. The British view was that one of the supposed torpedo-boats was the merchantman the Aldebaran. That Kamchatka sent a telegraphic message to Admiral Rozhdestvensky stating that she had been attacked by torpedo-boats. That message had two consequences. In the first place Admiral Rozhdestvensky forthwith concluded that an attack by torpedo-boats on his own vessels at any moment. In the second place, Admiral Rozhdestvensky afterwards sent certain orders to the trawlers which were fishing near and adjacent to Mr. O'Beirne, "we believe that in all probability it was those orders that were the immediate cause of the 1 oident."

Admiral Fournier, the presiding Commissioner, who, it may be observed, has throughout manifested perfect impartiality, said that the question had been considered by the Commission that morning and that it had decided, in agreement with the two Governments concerned, that the witnesses referred to should be heard. He thereupon requested that the other witness should be introduced.

Among the most striking features of the evidence of the two Swedish sailors was the fact that the Aldebaran had not once been hit in the course of a bombardment that had lasted from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour. This poor marksmanship evidently surprised Admiral Fournier, and not for the first time in the course of the inquiry. Yet his examination of the mate of the Aldebaran only confirmed the fact that, so far as could be seen from the bridge of that vessel, there was nothing else in sight to fire at, while the shot falling near it showed that it was the object aimed at by the attacking warship.

Captain Jonsson, who gave his evidence in English, said that he left Hull on October 19 and all went well until 8 o'clock on the evening of the 21st. The foreign ship fired at the Aldebaran for about ten minutes to a quarter of an hour so far as he could judge. The searchlight had been on them all the time without intermission. He had hoisted his flag and stopped the ship. The ship was not hit.

The evidence of Niels Stromberg, the mate of the Aldebaran, confirmed that of Captain Jonsson in almost every particular. In reply to Admiral Fournier, he said that beyond their own vessel there was no ship at which the foreign warship could fire. There was no other ship in the direction in which it was throwing its searchlight.

RUSSIAN METHODS.

The afternoon sitting was particularly characteristic of the Russian methods employed thus far. It seemed again to indicate that the Russian delegates depend more upon the possibility of picking holes in the testimony of the English witnesses than upon the convincing force of the evidence which they are themselves in a position to produce. This alone can account for their frantic clinging, like a drowning man, to the momentary error of the captain and boatswain of the trawler Gull. The whole sitting was taken up by the examination of the latter, Edmund Cost-Hoe, and his confrontation with the skipper and the engineer of the same trawler who had been previously heard. Castelhoe's sudden exclamation "That's a torpedo-boat" on seeing the mission ship Alpha without her lights is apparently regarded as the one plank that can save the episode of the British Fleet. Castelhoe was cross-examined by Mr. O'Beirne, the British Agent, in order to meet the views expressed on the Russian side. The whole examination was extremely confused—indeed, it might almost be said necessarily so, owing to the Russian efforts to demand an impossible precision in the accounts of a night of terror and confusion in which exact agreement on all points between men in such a state of excitement ought rather to arouse suspicion of collusion than to inspire confidence. Part of it referred to a chart showing the positions of the trawlers, on which first the Russian Admiral Dubossoff and afterwards Admiral Fournier examined Castelhoe. Cross-answers were of course completely intelligible only to those two gentlemen. It is impossible to say what was the impression made upon the Commission, but the impression of confidently anticipated that the bulk of those who have followed the evidence thus far will agree with Mr. O'Beirne in attaching less importance to the whole episode than the Russian seem disposed to do.

The first part of Castelhoe's examination by Mr. Pickford, K.C., covered ground already familiar through the evidence of Green and Smirk. As to the black object which he had seen during the firing, he had not taken it for a torpedo-boat. What made him think so was that it had no lights. It seemed to him to be like the stern of a vessel. According to a chart which he afterwards saw at Hull it ought to have been the mission-boat Alpha. That chart showed the positions of the fishing fleet on October 21. He had afterwards heard that the Alpha had put out her lights. Before the firing he had seen no such black object like a vessel without lights. He could not see the Crane during the firing.

M. Nekludoff afterwards cross-examined the witness, the object being to bring out the fact, which Castelhoe admitted, that he had not at the time recognised the black object as the mission-ship. The smoke of their own boat, the Gull, hindered him from seeing it clearly. He had heard that it might have been the Alpha eight or nine days after his arrival at Hull, in answers to M. Mandelstamm. Castelhoe declared that he had never said he was "convinced" that the black object was the Alpha. Excepting that dark object and the Crane he had never seen any of the trawlers without lights. M. Mandelstamm and Admiral Dubassoff, in the further course of the examination, contended that the present evidence was not quite in agreement with that given at the Board of Trade inquiry, while Admiral Fournier devoted great pains to establishing the exact position of the black object on the chart to which the witness referred. After the joint examination of the skipper, mate, and engineer of the Gull, the sitting was brought to a close, as the Russian Agent said his witnesses were not yet ready to be heard. Their examination will begin at the morning sitting to-morrow.

EVIDENCE OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

Paris, Jan. 31.

A sitting of about half an hour's duration this morning sufficed for the hearing of two of the most interesting witnesses who have yet given evidence before the Commission of Inquiry. These were Lieutenant Walrond, of the Russian transport ship Kamchatka, and the now well-known Captain Klado.

The evidences of Lieutenant Walrond was found somewhat disappointing inasmuch as his duties as telegraphist on board the Kamchatka prevented him from seeing the object of the cannonade by that vessel. His account of the telegrams sent by the Kamchatka to Admiral Rozhdestvensky's flagship the Kniaz Suvaroff was important, however, as confirmation of Mr. O'Beirne's assumption that these messages were the immediate cause of the incident. A further more disposal of the early version circulated by semi-official Russian agencies that those wireless telegraphy despatches from the Kamchatka had really emanated from a Japanese torpedo-boat that was said to ascertain the exact position of the Baltic Fleet.

Lieutenant Walrond's deposition was to the following effect. On October 20 the Kamchatka left Skagen for Tangier in company of the cruisers Aurora and Dimitri Donskoi, the latter being Admiral Enquist's flagship. In the thick fog which lasted all the night of the 21st they lost sight of the cruisers. In the course of the morning their vessel, thinking the cruisers were far ahead, gave orders to put on full steam; but they were soon obliged to stop owing to the breakdown of one of the cylinders, which was not repaired until about 5 p. m. His watch was from 4 to 8 o'clock that evening. At sunset, about 6 o'clock, the usual precautions against a torpedo attack adopted since the ships left Revel were taken. When the witness returned to the bridge after supper, about half-past 8, the officer in charge, Ensign de Val, told him that he had noticed some vessels in front on the port side. The searchlights were immediately turned on, as the "officer corpitioner" he went down to see that everything was in order, and before getting back to the bridge he heard the sound of guns on the port side. He could not see against whom the fire was directed.

Before he could learn what it was all about he was ordered by the captain to send a telegram to the Kniaz Suvaroff saying that they were being attacked by torpedo-boats. The first telegram he had sent out at 8-40 p. m. was "We are pursued by torpedo-boats." Some minutes later he received a telegram from the Kniaz Suvaroff "Is it you that are being pursued? How many torpedo-boats are there and in what quarter?" The reply sent to the Kniaz Suvaroff was "I am steaming with all lights out. Am attacked on all sides. The torpedo-boats are at less than ten cables length from us. The Admiral telegraphed back "What is your course?" The captain replied—"We take different courses in order to get away from the torpedo-boats. For the last quarter of an hour our course has been south, 70 degrees, speed 12 knots." The captain afterwards sent the following telegram:—"Indicate the position of the squadron." The Kniaz Suvaroff replied. "First get out of danger. Change your course to the west. Afterwards give your latitude and longitude, then you will be told what route to take." On receipt of this telegram the captain changed his course to the west. Their position was 56 degrees north latitude and 6 degrees 55 minutes east longitude. Towards 11 o'clock the Kniaz Suvaroff asked whether all was well and whether the Kamchatka had the torpedo-boats any longer in sight. The reply was that all was well, and that they no longer saw the torpedo-boats.

Being no longer engaged in telegraphing, Lieutenant Walrond listened to the cannonade. Its first increased in intensity afterwards diminished, and then ceased. Towards 10 p.m., when he sent off the last telegram, the firing had ceased altogether.

Captain Klado, after describing the formation in which the Russian squadron was sailing, proceeded to narrate how, about 10 p.m. he saw a green light on the starboard side and afterwards a little boat low down in the water, with smoke issuing from her funnels. Searchlights were thrown on the mysterious vessel and he distinctly saw that it was a torpedo-boat. His vessel then opened fire and other ships of the squadron followed the example. A few seconds afterwards the boatswain reported that they were running down and object which was discovered to be a trawler, and it was then found that there was another torpedo-boat to port. The searchlights were turned upon her and she was fired on. She endeavoured to move out of the rays, but the searchlight followed her and the warships continued to fire. Subsequently one of the torpedo boats went to the right of the squadron and the other to the left, and both were lost sight of. The firing continued about nine minutes. Lieutenants Ellis and Schramchenko also gave evidence to the effect that the Russian vessels had been warned to prepare for torpedo attacks, that they saw torpedo-boats approaching, and that they fired upon them. Both witnesses asserted that there was no doubt about the vessels fired upon being torpedo-boats. The Commission then adjourned.

PARIS, FEB. 1.

At another short sitting of the Commission of Inquiry this morning Lieutenants Ellis and Schramchenko read the French translations of the evidence which they gave yesterday. Then followed a brief cross-examination of Lieutenant Walrond, of the Kamchatka, by Mr. Pickford, K.C.

The whole of the afternoon sitting was taken up by Mr. Pickford's cross-examination of Captain Klado. That eminent officer indulged in a good deal of polite fencing with counsel, and, like his companions in arms, interlarded his answers with remarks that the information sought for had already been given either in his own deposition or in Admiral Rozhdestvensky's report.

CAPTAIN KLADO CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Pickford's first question was whether at 18 or 20 cables at night it was not possible even for a skilful seaman to mistake another vessel for a torpedo-boat. Captain Klado replied that in the particular case it was not, owing to their searchlights. They saw the vessel going at great speed, and its low funnels gave them the idea that it was a torpedo-boat. In reply to another question, he said he had had no personal experience of such a mistake, and added that an English Admiral had once said that if a torpedo-boat approached his squadron during the night, even in time of peace, he would first sink it and afterwards inquire into its nationality.

He admitted that on the night of the 21st, some of their vessels had got out of position. The Kamchatka was 17 miles astern at 8 o'clock in the morning. At midnight, they calculated that she was 30 to 35 miles behind; it might be from 25 to 27. The Malaya was also out of her position. He did not admit that the Kniaz Gorchakoff had left Skagen alone, and referred counsel to Admiral Rozhdestvensky's report a discussion of which followed. Before the fleet left Skagen, they had received information that torpedo-boats had been seen with lights like those of fishing boats. He had seen no lights of fishing boats before he had observed the outline mentioned in his deposition. He only saw one outline at a time. As Mr. Pickford pressed him for more precise information, Captain Klado frequently repeated that all was in his deposition, or words to that effect. A long and confused interrogatory followed, in which M. Nekludoff and the presiding Admiral tried to disentangle the sense of Captain Klado's remarks. Some of their shots, Captain Klado said, hit the Aurora, but he could not say from which of the five ships they came. He admitted that the Aurora was nearer to them than he had thought. He calculated that she was four or five miles off, but he could not affirm it. The Aurora signalled her name by red and white flashes, but it was only after the firing a message came from the Dmitri Donskoi saying that the Aurora had been hit.

Captain Klado admitted that he had seen no torpedo-boat sunk; although he thought one ought to have been. The second torpedo-boat was in sight for a much longer time—five or six minutes. He imagined she had suffered much less than the first one. Since then he had heard nothing as to what had happened to those torpedo-boats or to where they went to. He saw no vessel, trawler or torpedo-boat, sunk near their ship. He saw a trawler that had been struck, but he did not see her sink. He could not say which ship had damaged that trawler. During the firing the nearest that either of the torpedo-boats got to them was, in his opinion, tensor 12 cables' lengths, or a mile and a fifth. He had heard that one of the trawlers that had been hit was about 150 yards from their division. He considered that quite probable, and explained how it might have occured through the depression of one of the lower guns by the rolling of the ship.

The witness denied that any warning had been received concerning torpedo-boats distinguished as fishing boats. What they had heard about concerned several small boats that resembled trawlers. Thereupon followed a fresh discussion on the Rozhdestvensky report. The warnings were not communicated direct to the ships' officers but extracts from them were incorporated. In secret instructions intended to stimulate their vigilance. The danger apprehended was known to all the crews. There were two kinds of signals used. One, white and red, signified do not fire on the trawlers, but this was a general signal. Special signals were given by lifting each searchlight when it fell on a trawler, and that was given by all the ships. There were 20 to 25 searchlights in all and though none was kept constantly on any trawler, it might well be that such a vessel was frequently under the searchlight.

Captain Klado was subsequently examined as to one of his own articles in the "Novoe Vremya," and quite light-heartedly declined responsibility for certain particulars it contained, especially those emanating from a Russian pope as to an order to fire upon the steamers. The Aurora had not fired back; indeed, she had not fired at all. He was quite convinced that the outline he had seen was not that of the Aurora. He could never mistake the Aurora, with her three an il funnels for a torpedo-boat. He did not believe that the torpedo-boat on the port side, as well as that on the starboard, could have been a trawler. When the trawler and the torpedo-boats were seen under the searchlight the difference between them was all the more striking.

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AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

TSAR'S GIFTS.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS CENSOR RESIGNS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.

The Tsar has given from his private purse fifty thousand roubles for the relatives of the killed and for the wounded in the disturbances of Sunday week.—"Central News."

It is officially announced that M. Sverseff, the head of the Civil Press Administration, has been removed from his post.

REMARKABLE SCENE IN THE WINTER PALACE.

The following story of M. Yermoloff is told by the "Telegraph's" correspondent. One Monday night, the Tsar was walking up and down a room in the Winter Palace when M. Yermoloff, Minister of Agriculture, was announced. The Minister was received in the usual reserved fashion. When the Tsar listened for the report, M. Yermoloff's tone jarred discordantly on the imperial ear.

The present system of government has outlived its usefulness, boldly declared the Minister. Without the assistance of the Russian people it is henceforth impossible to carry on the business of the Empire. Troops may preserve order by violence but they cannot rule the country. The nation is anxious for closer union with its Tsar in the interests alike of the dynasty and the people.

Here the Emperor sharply interrupted the speaker reprimanding him for his impertinence, and commanding him to present his report; but M. Yermoloff answered that, having discharged his duty, he was at his Majesty's service. Now, for the first time, his Majesty lost his self-control and physical serenity, and only after some time did he wholly recover his normal calm.

After the considerable pause the Emperor heard the Minister develop a scheme for the pacification of the country, and finally commanded him to take paper, pen, and ink, retire to the next room, and embody his ideas in a Ukase addressed to M. Witte. The Minister of Agriculture thereupon rose, and after the lapse of some ninety minutes came back with a Constitution in his hand. He read it aloud, with an unsteady voice, to the Tsar, who passed the aparimnet the while, asked no questions, and when M. Yermoloff had finished, took his pen in hand and signed the Russian Magna Charta. Thus M. Yermoloff penned the document which closes for ever the period of tsarism in Muscovy, and marks the birth of the Russian nation.

THE TSAR AND THE WORKMEN.

Although the official report says that the deputation which was received by the Tsar at Tsarskoe Selo on Wednesday was very loyal, the "Standard's" correspondent says that not an expression was uttered of loyalty. The customary offering of bread and salt was not made. The report drawn up by the Court Minister, Frederiks, General Mossoloff, and General Trepoff says the workmen left the Imperial presence contented and touched by the Tsar's words. But how they expressed their satisfaction is not said.

It is almost invariably stated that the Emperor's words were greeted with long and resounding applause. On this occasion there is not a word to this effect.

It is, perhaps, the first time in the history of Russia that the Emperor has found it necessary to assure the representatives of a section of his people of his faith in their loyalty without giving them an opportunity to testify to the same.

The Tsar is said to have greeted the workmen with the words: Good day, my children, to whom they are reported to have replied: We wish your Majesty good health. In his address, the Emperor said that strikes and revolutionary demonstrations have no place in the past, and will always in the future, oblige the authorities to employ troops. He went on to say that the life of the workmen is not an easy one, but to come to the Emperor as a rebel mob, or to declare their wants is a crime. But he would pardon their transgression, and everything possible would be done to improve their lot.

CONCILIATION FOR THE WORKMEN.

The Association of Manufacturers of St. Petersburg has adopted the following among other resolutions with reference to the strikes:—

Recognising that the workmen were drawn into the present movement by external, and not by economic caus

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

THE WAY OF OFFICIALDOM.

If private businesses were conducted with as scant regard to accuracy as sometimes distinguishes Government work, there would pretty often be situations vacant. Fifty sheets have been issued to correct the errors occuring in a recently published Government return. This sort of thing was not uncommon. It was understood during the South African War that a quarter of a million messalls had to be thrown into the melting-pot because of something wrong in the design and something of the same sort happened in regard to stamps. A couple of years ago we were apologising to the United States for certain statements which by some means had crept into a Blue Book. Then the "London Gazette" appointed to a service chaplaincy a bishop who had been dead seven months; described the Postmaster-General as Minister for War, appointed a general to a command in India upon the duties of which he had entered a year before, and conferred the C.B. upon the wrong man.

DEMORALISATION BY BLUNDER.

Our own officials do not monopolise the genius for error. They can go as far astray in Russian officialdom as in most places. Not long ago there came over from St. Petersburg a fair example of official ineptitude. The Tsar, seeing his father's grave laden with dusty wreaths, gave instructions that order be established. The next thing was that all the wreaths disappeared. Now it happened that each one had come from a Royal house, and bore upon the ribbon attached the monogram of the sender. The Tsar was terribly angry, and ordered the restitution of the emblems. They had been sold it was declared, to a dealer in curios for 250 roubles. All Europe was scoured to redeem the scattered treasures. One had got as far as Budapest, where its redemption cost 12,000 gulden; another at The Hague was not to be reclaimed at less than 8,000, and so on. Private collectors had paid just as heavily as naturally they would, for the funeral emblems. Not the Tsar nor all his horses and men could induce the holders to relinquish their booty except at prices which sentiment did not diminish.

THE MIGHTY LITTLE.

Mr. Chamberlain had at Gainsborough an audience of mixed political views, so, seeing that some seven thousand persons may be accommodated in the building set aside for the purpose, there was every prospect of an exciting evening. So long as he can make his voice carry, one orator prefers a huge audience to a small one. Spurgeon when he spoke to between twenty and thirty thousand people at the Crystal Palace, and Monckton Milnes, when he had a few words to say to about the same number assembled in the great steam plough works of Messrs. Fowler, of Leeds, found the occasion inspiring to a degree. But in such an assemblage a few dissentients play havoc. So poor Lamb found when they produced his farce, "Mr. H," at Drury Lane. A few Goths ruined the success of the piece and caused its withdrawal. "A hundred hisses (damn the word, I write it like kisses—how different)," he wrote to Wordsworth; "a hundred hisses outweigh a thousand claps. The former comes more directly from the heart." The number of friends he had in the house yielded to the few hissers.

THE MOCK AUCTION.

Attention has been called by the public address of a member of the Auctioneers' Institute to a singular feature of the trading life in London—the so called auctions of bankrupts' stock which are conducted daily in shops along the principal thoroughfares of the Metropolis. The practice is not confined to London; in the provinces, should business premises in a busy street become temporarily vacant, up pops the auctioneer of "bankrupt stock" or goods sold under a deed of assignment, or somebody's salvage stock; or goodswhich must be sold at ruinous sacrifice to enable the premises to come down or realise the tenant's rent. The wonder is that the outgoing tenant has not something to say in the matter. He has removed to larger premises, perhaps, but those who come to the old address to seek him find his shop in the hands of a man selling what purports to be a bankrupt's goods, which goods unversed naturally assume to be those of the man of whom he came to buy. The system by which these spurious actions are conducted—the fictitious bidding by men employed for the purpose—is illegal. The law holds it a criminal offence for an auctioneer to permit this "puffing," as it is called

ROSTRUM WILES.

Sometimes, however, the bona-fide auctioneer will himself spring a trick upon his patrons. It happened at a sale of London property that a man was bidding for land who already owned that adjoining the lot on offer. The auctioneer knew that the bidder could not afford to let the piece go. Therefore when the prospective buyer stopped at £90 an acre the man with the hammer ventured a little gamble. He himself bid £95 an acre. At this the man in the crowd crushed his hat on his head and strode furiously towards the door. This looked awkward: the auctioneer was about to become the owner of a lot of which he was not the least inclined to possess himself. But he was equal to the emergency. "Why Mr.———," he cried, "I did not think we should get to the bottom of your pocket so soon as this." The shot told. "No, and you have not," retorted the other angrily; "£100 an acre." Down went the hammer. Wile had won.

OUT OF THE PAST.

Last week the cry went out in Russia, "There is no Tsar." Once before that cry has been raised in the same land. Then as now there was a man upon the Imperial throne, but he was no emperor to his people. Demetrius, the youngest son of Ivan the Terrible, was murdered by the regent, Boris Godunoff, who, securing the throne, established that condition of serfdom which for the next three centuries was to be the curse of Russia, and to leave traces which even to-day are the basis of national discontent. But a marvellous thing happened. Years after the murder of the youthful Demetrius, a pretender appeared in his name. In reality he was a young monk who has been sojourning with the Zaporogian Cossacks. But on all hands he was hailed as the man he pretended to be. The mother of the real Demetrius received him as her own son. Here was a Tichborne prototype on a gigantic scale. The pretender raised an army and marched into Russia. The usurping Godunoff conveniently died and the false Demetrius was placed on that throne which to-day Nicholas II. occupies.

KINGS FOR AN HOUR.

For a year he reigned. But the people who had taken him to their hearts found that he was but the catspaw of Poland, and in a revolt headed by Prince Vassili Shouisky, he was murdered, and the new-comer installed in his place by one section, only to be repudiated by the general body of the nation. And so the bloody story went on. But now for an interesting parallel. The man from whom the false Demetrius derived chief support was Sigismund III., King of Sweden, whom the Poles elected their King, and whose son was for a time to be Tsar of Russia. In the history of this man the present Tsar might almost see his own doom foretold. Upon his acceptance of the Crown of Poland, he made a treaty with the State, of Sweden by which he engaged to pass every fifth year in that kingdom. For fifteen years he failed to keep his promise. Then, the Jesuits having gained complete ascendancy over him, he appointed a Senate to reside at Stockholm, composed of forty Jesuits who were in all things to represent him. The day was fixed for their arrival in state, and they were to be received in every respect as though they were the king for whom they acted.

SHORT SHRIFT.

Just as Father Gapon has taken upon himself to absolve the soldiers in St. Petersburg of their allegiance to the Tsar, so the Swedish nobles ended their allegiance to this abdicating king. "Since Sigismund has disdained to be our king," they said, "we also must not acknowledge him as such." But the representatives of the king were on their way to Stockholm, and were, the monarch's orders said, to be received as if they were the king. Great preparations were made; fireworks placed ready, a gorgeous feast laid. Then at night the nobles sailed out into the harbour to receive the galleon in which the representatives of the king had come. Fireworks blazed in the city; cannon roared out across the waters. But there was death in the message of the guns. The cannon of the nobles were trained on the galleon, and down it went with all its usurpers of royal prerogative. The nobles returned and ate the feast that had been prepared, and acclaimed Charles, uncle of Sigismund, king.

OLD DAYS AND WAYS.

Dean Robinson's suggestion that Benson, one of his old-time predecessors at the Abbey, was not a reputable character might have been stronger. Benson, who was abbot of Burton-on-Trent, obtained his post at Westminster by bribery. Three of his fattest manors he assigned to Sir William Paulet, Comptroller of the Household, and to Thomas Cromwell, Keeper of the King's Jewels, till the sum of £500 representing several thousand pounds of our money, had been paid. This £500 was the price at which he obtained his place. Folly and wickedness have played a considerable share in the history of our venerable Abbey. Henry III., in his misdirected zeal to collect funds for the building, shut every place of business in London for fifteen days a year, and made all tradesmen transact their business in booths at Westminster where disease and disaster played havoc with the project. And, as if Fate herself must take a hand, just as the two new towers to the west were completed an earthquake flung the topmost stones to ruin.

A BAD DEFEAT.

January has before now been the time for excitement at St. Stephen's with Parliament content with a shorter holiday. It was sixty years ago that Gladstone resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trade over the Maynooth Endowment. Curiously enough, ten years later, almost to the day, he was quitting another office, this time the Exchequer and not voluntarily. Parliament had re-assembled, on January 23, and Mr. Roebuck had thrown a bomb into the Government camp with his notice of motion for an inquiry into the condition of our army before Sevastopol. Lord John Russell resigned next day, because as he told Lord Greville, he could not oppose a motion which he felt ought to pass. When they voted on the 29th, the result staggered everybody. The Government was beaten by 157 in a House of 453. No fewer than 70 Whigs voted against their party. Seven days later, Palmer entered upon his first Premiership.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous system. These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Portnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note

There are two points we wish especially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your symptoms become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown to your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased information to any requiring it.

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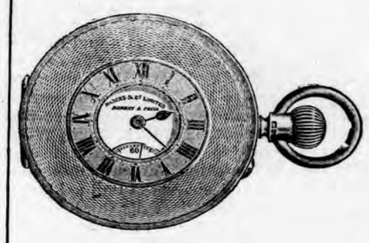

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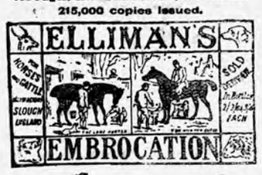

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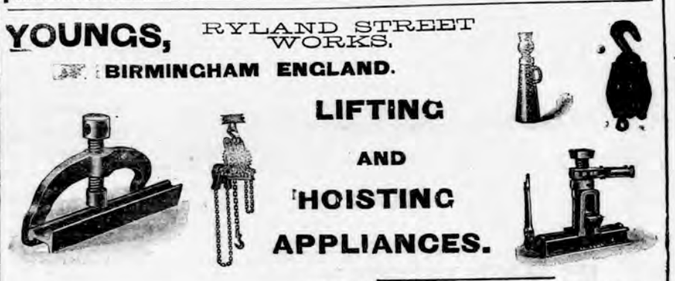

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